The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2853. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The Prospect of Disunion Daily Diminishing.

Probable Action of South Carolina and Georgia.

Resignation of Senators Chesnut and Toombs.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatches from Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, &c.

VIEWS FROM THE PULPIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The spasmodic excitement in our community received a new impulse, yesterday, with the news of the resignation of Senators CHESNUT and TOOMBS, but this soon gave way to a feeling of gratification at the prospect of getting rid of Mr. TOOMBS. It is well known that he had contemplated resignation, whether LINCOLN was elected or not. Every one expresses the hope that the report is true, although his family is now here making arrangements for the Winter. Mr. CHESNUT'S resignation would be a necessity, if South Carolina should secede, of which there seems to be some doubt, if the Convention be postponed till January.

I have alluded to the regret felt at Mr. LINCOLN'S silence when called on for a speech; but his friends here justify it, on the ground that he is not yet elected, and a speech might damage him in the Electoral College.

Gov. CORWIN reached here yesterday, and is looking remarkably well. He believes LINCOLN'S Administration will be highly national and conservative; but yet thinks a little fear will be the best nostrum which can in the meantime be administered to the Southern extremists. He does not think it advisable for Mr. LINCOLN to give any expression to his views until after the Electoral College shall have met, as such an expression would only be construed into an evidence of alarm on his part, and would do no good.

The action of South Carolina merchants, in refusing to pay their honest debts in the North, is severely condemned here. One agent for New-York houses passed through here yesterday on his return home, with $700,000 worth of claims, without having collected a dollar. His employers had telegraphed him to return.

Speculations as to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet are rife in political circles. Information has been received here that RIVES would decline if office were tendered him. Hon. GEORGE W. SOMERS, of Virginia, and Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, are named by prominent Republicans as likely to be tendered Cabinet appointments. It is said that the Senate would refuse to confirm either HENRY WINTER DAVIS or JOHN MINOR BOTTS as Cabinet officers.

The resignations of Southern gentlemen in office here do not come in as fast as promised; only one—a Mr. ALLEN, of Georgia—has yet made good his threat. On the fourth of March, no doubt, many will follow suit to avoid removal. Q.

Sentiment in Maryland—Disunion Not Generally Countenanced—The Fugitive Slave Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

Several South Carolinians are now in Baltimore wearing cockades. They are merchants purchasing goods, formerly dealers in New-York and Philadelphia. They are much excited and incensed at LINCOLN'S election, but complain most of the Northern States nullifying or rendering inactive the Fugitive Slave law. This is, in fact, the chief complaint of all Southerners with whom I converse, and the main burthen of complaint of the Southern journals. Southerners say that themselves and friends will stop all possible dealings with Northern cities until this grievance is absolutely stopped.

Affairs here are much excited, and money is very stringent, the Banks acting with extreme caution. One man on Saturday paid three dollars per day for one thousand dollars, on good collaterals. Capital is abundant, but people are cautious. Stocks are depreciated.

Some prominent officers of Georgia and South Carolina banks here expect confidence in the Union eventually, but think there will be much trouble before things are permanently settled. Intelligent persons here from Washington say the excitement there is abating, but there is anxiety to know the President's programme.

The Western papers and the Western merchants here are free from apprehension. Many of the largest dealers report full confidence in the South, and assert their willingness to sell Southern merchants goods on the usual credit. The Virginia banks, at Norfolk, Richmond, and elsewhere, are putting out very little paper, and do little business. Heavy demands are making on them for specie.

All Marylanders stand firm for the Union, and discountenance Secession generally, and though there is now excitement in the South, there will be a peaceable submission, especially if the North shows a disposition to repeal the laws interfering with the Fugitive Slave law. W.

Sentiment in Virginia—No Prospect of a Secession of the Old Dominion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 11.

If it were not for the office-holders, the disunion sentiment in Virginia would have died out some time ago. The Federal officers in this State will not resign, but will hold on till removed,—so they inform me. Should South Carolina or Georgia secede, Virginia will be non-committal. She will not allow, though, Federal troops to pass through her dominions to coerce into the Union the seceding States, South.

In Washington they hear strange news occasionally. For instance: The Virginia Senator received a telegram last night stating that Gov. WISE would be in that city on the 4th of March next with 5,000 Minute-Men. This is of course absurd.

An old firm of high standing in this city received notice, yesterday, from a New-York firm, informing them that the latter could not trade on time—times look so scary.

The TIMES and *Herald* inform us, to-day, about the meeting of Southern students, and their intention to secede from Northern institutions. It is considered a capital thing for the Southern institutions; but they won't carry out their intentions longer than six months at farthest.

Everything is quiet here, notwithstanding the times look warlike down in the Sunny South.

The *Enquirer* comes out strong for disunion at last. It considers it unwise for the South to trust to the presumed moderation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN or the preservation of this Union to one party. It considers that the path for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union is now the path of a bold refusal to submit to the invasion of Southern rights; and for this purpose calls a State Convention to assemble as soon as possible.

When the North commits aggressions on the South, and encroaches on her rights, then it will be time enough to call a State Convention, and not before. The mass of the people think and act for themselves;—they don't do as the politicians tell them, but just do to suit themselves and their own interest.

FEELING AFTER THE ELECTION.

ALL EXCITEMENT CALMING DOWN—VIRGINIA WILL NOT FOLLOW SOUTH CAROLINA—WHERE IS GOV. WISE?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The excitement which disturbed a few nervous individuals on hearing the news of LINCOLN'S election is steadily calming down. Most of those who voted the Bell-Everett ticket are by no means dissatisfied with the result of the election, if we may judge by their manner, and the self-complacency with which they listen to the mutterings around them. They evidently feel no danger immediate nor remote. They seem to regard the talk of the Breckinridgers as meaning but little more than the chagrin and wounded vanity of the proud, overbearing Democracy, who have so long swayed the rod of political rule, as to acquire an air of insolence toward all others, as has become intolerable. The immense vote given in favor of BELL and EVERETT shows the increase of sentiment in opposition to the Democracy, a circumstance that has elevated and not depressed their spirits. When it was rumored that Virginia had gone for BELL, the rejoicing was very great, and on the night of the election the Opposition were out in strong numbers, with banners, music, transparencies, and pine torches, parading nearly every street in the city. Several Douglas adherents joined in the procession, some of whom were placed in the front ranks. On one transparency was inscribed "Bell and Everett vote in the City, biggest ever made. 1860." Another announced that Mr. YANCEY was in the market, if any wished to buy, thus: "YANCEY for sale," and a third with the rather impious declaration, "LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE be d—d!" which was interpreted as a sort of irreverent kind of independence of both those gentlemen. Besides the above, were a couple of German mottoes of striking local significance to the initiated. Cannon were fired, and a big blaze generally was kept up till a late hour of the night. At the Merchants' Exchange speeches were made, at the close of which the most enthusiastic cheering and hurrahing was given for the Opposition ticket.

The Democracy chafe considerably under their overwhelming defeat, but sensitive and excited as they are, they can hardly be called Disunionists, for if you ask one of them his opinion seriously, he will answer, "There is no telling where these fearful dissensions will end: we must guard well our State rights," or that "We must identify our interests with the South and resist every encroachment upon our institutions," and similar expressions. In all candor, there is far less excitement in this section of the Old Dominion now than there was a year ago, following the invasion and awful end of JOHN BROWN. Then one-half the people spoke of disunion openly as their only safety from similar aggressions. Now more than half say, "Wait and see what the President elect will do—he has been elected by the voice of the people, and with no ability as a law-maker, he can accomplish little without some unwarrantable stretch of power that must necessarily involve him in the most direful consequences; and that if the Union can be preserved with honor, let it, in the name of God and man, stand as it is. Now this does not look like a deliberate determination to destroy the Union, even if South Carolina should secede, which event a few men will persist in saying will be a call for Virginia to follow. Georgia and South Carolina may lead off in some wild or revolutionary movement, but Virginia as a State will not follow them. Individuals with more recklessness and the false, deceptive hope of a little glory, may volunteer their services to the seceders. It is said that a company of fellows, without either moral or pecuniary resources, are even now forming in the West Ward of this very "Cockade City," for the express purpose of joining the Palmetto Army. They style themselves the "West Ward *Trojans*," and avow they will take up their line of march, if they can raise by contribution a sufficient amount of money to defray their expenses. No doubt some of the citizens will cheerfully subscribe a sum large enough to get rid of the ambitious fellows, as the West Ward is to this city what the Five Points were to New-York ten years ago. A few years since—during the Kansas troubles—a Company was gathered from this same Ward which called themselves "The Virginia Voluntares," and left the place to aid their Southern brethren upon the bloody fields west of Missouri. A more dirty, forlorn, unwashed, miserable, ragged set of wretches never left a civilized city than those same "Voluntares." Indeed, I never saw a worse, or harder-looking crowd, excepting the "Plug-Uglies" of Baltimore; and yet, long before they reached the scenes of turmoil and disturbance, they talked loudly of the land of their nativity, and boasted that they were genuine, original "F.F.V.'s." They went out at the expense of the generous Chivalry, but their fate was never ascertained, as none of them ever returned, except their leader, a respectable citizen, who, after losing $1,500, hard cash, came back a more sober and a wiser man than when he left, and seldom afterwards allowed the word "Kansas" to be mentioned in his hearing. And so will be the fate of the "Trojans" who go among the rebels of the South.

There is a company of cavalry here, composed of very respectable men, who organized themselves soon after the John Brown raid. A short time since they applied to Gov. LETCHER for a supply of Colt's revolvers, with which to be armed for any emergency. The Governor unhesitatingly refused their modest request. Not to be baffled in their determination, they have just dispatched their chief officer, Dr. R. E. ROBINSON, to Baltimore, to obtain carbines and the like for the dragoons. Gov. LETCHER doubtless thought that Colt's revolvers in the hands of a Virginia company of horse would be like the rifle which the catamount got away from DAVY CROCKETT, when the redoubtable Colonel said, "The varmint won't know how to use it arter he's got it."

The Press of Virginia differ in views as to the future course of Virginia in the present state of affairs. The *Bulletin*—Breckinridge-disunion sheet—declared, on the morning after election, that the Union was dissolved! and things generally destroyed and dead. In another paragraph, it duly informed its small clique of readers that its present kick was the last—that its own-self was dissolved with the Union—it would appear no more on the face of the earth. The *Express*, neutral, and by far the most sensible sheet hereabouts, is open and avowedly against Disunion, and calls upon the people to consider well what they are about to risk—perhaps throw away forever in the wild impulses of exasperated passion. Its accomplished editor says: "Whilst we shudder at the dreadful sight [disunion,] we see hundreds and thousands of hands at work not striving to protect or save it, but to push it over into the precipice down into the dark and unfathomable depths below." And further on, he says: "We cannot but contemplate with emotions of horror the approach or imminence of a calamity so appalling,"—a sentiment that is generally felt and indorsed through this section.

The Union has, indeed, a hold upon the affections of every true Virginian, which cannot and will not be loosened by any action, however extreme, of the cotton States. Even Gov. WISE has failed to make good his solemn, but rash oath, when he said: "I will never remain in the Union twenty-four hours after LINCOLN'S election, so help me God." It is supposed that he is still in Princess Anne. P. G.

TELEGRAPHIC AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE QUESTION OF CALLING A CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. MOSES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report a bill providing for a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. RHETT offered a substitute, providing for the call of a Convention, and arranging the details thereof.

Mr. MAZYCK moved that the consideration of the resolutions be postponed until to-morrow, which did not prevail.

The resolutions offered by the Senator from St. Helena (Mr. RHETT) were then withdrawn, and the resolution offered by the Senator from Claremont (Mr. MOSES) was agreed to.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. LESESNE, and were made the special order of the day for to-morrow at P. M.:

Resolved, That the ascendency of the hostile, sectional, anti-slavery party, styling themselves the Republican Party, would be sufficient and proper cause for the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That it is unadvisable, at this time, to assemble a Convention of the State for any other object than secession from the Union; and equally so to leave the Union, except for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That in case of the election of the candidate of that Party to the office of President of the United States, instead of providing unconditionally for a Convention, the better course will be to empower the Governor to take measures for assembling a Convention, so soon as any one of the other Southern States shall, in his judgment, give satisfactory assurance or evidence of her determination to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. BUIST gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. TRENHOLM submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and, on motion, were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly, that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the United States, will be the triumph and practical application of principles incompatible with the peace and safety of the Southern States.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be elected by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, to proceed immediately to Milledgeville, the seat of Government of the State of Georgia, whose Legislature will then be in session, to announce to the Government of that State that South Carolina, in view of the impending danger, will immediately put herself in a state of efficient military defence, and will cordially coöperate with the State of Georgia in measures for the protection of Southern interests; and to express the readiness of this State to coöperate with the State of Georgia, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, in withdrawing at once from the Confederacy; and to recommend the calling of Conventions simultaneously in both States to carry this measure into effect, and to invite the coöperation of all the Southern States in withdrawing from the present Union, and forming a separate Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Committees on the Military of the Senate and House of Representatives, be instructed to meet during the recess, and to prepare a plan for arming the State, and for organizing a permanent Military Bureau; and that the said Committees be instructed to report by bill to their respective Houses, on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be instructed to sit during the recess, and prepare a bill for raising supplies necessary to carry into effect the measures recommended by the Military Committee, and to report by bill on the first day of the reassembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested immediately to apply the $100,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly to the purchase of arms.

Resolved, That immediately after the election of the Commissioner to the State of Georgia, the General Assembly do take a recess until the third Monday, being the 19th day of November instant, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. R. B. RHETT, Jr., submitted the following resolutions, which he read, and moved that they be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to:

1. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly convened*, That a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordained to assemble in the town of Columbia for the purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of the State, in view of her relations with the Northern States and the Government of the United States, and thereupon to take care that the commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment.

2. *And be it further Resolved*, That on the twenty-second day of November, instant, and on the day following, the managers of elections for the several election districts in this State shall, after giving public notice, as in cases of elections for members of the Legislature, open the polls and hold elections in their respective election districts for delegates to the said Convention, in all respects in the same manner and form, and at the same places, as elections are now conducted for members of the Legislature. And all persons who are qualified and entitled by the Constitution and laws of the State to vote for members of the Legislature shall be qualified and entitled to vote for said delegates to said Convention; and in case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, removal from the State, or refusal to serve, of any person elected a delegate to the said Convention, the presiding officer of said Convention shall issue his writ, authorizing and requiring the managers of elections in the election districts in which such vacancy may have occurred, after giving due notice thereof, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, as in cases for the election of members of the Legislature.

3. *And be it further Resolved*, That each election district throughout the State shall be entitled to elect and send to the said Convention a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives which such election district is now entitled to send to the Legislature, and the delegates to said Convention shall be entitled to the same freedom of arrest in going to, returning from, and whilst in attendance on said Convention, as is extended to the members of the Legislature.

4. *And be it further Resolved*, That all free white male citizens of this State of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

5. *And be it further Resolved*, That the delegates elected to said Convention shall assemble at the State Capitol on the 17th day of December next.

6. *And be it further resolved*, That the delegates who shall attend the said Convention shall be authorized to receive from the Treasurer the same pay and mileage as members of the General Assembly of this State now receive. That said Convention may be continued by adjournment from time to time so long as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid: provided, however, unless sooner dissolved by their own authority, the said Convention shall cease and determine in two years from the day on which the said Convention shall first assemble.

Mr. RHETT said he offered these resolutions to avoid delay of passing a bill, as there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent calling a Convention through a resolution.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to arm the State.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution that the Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives be required to obtain a list of the names of the officers and members of the House of Representatives, with their professions, occupations and Post-offices, and cause the same to be printed and laid on the table of each member of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. READ gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill for the better protection and defence of this State.

On motion of Mr. READ, it was ordered that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. CAREW gave notice of a bill to provide for the speedy trial of all persons charged with attempts to excite insubordination and insurrection among slaves, or of circulating printed pamphlets, books, &c., calculated to produce like results, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the police regulations of the State in regard to free negroes.

THE RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CHESNUT—PROPOSITION TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS, &C.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. MARSHALL, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the immediate enrolment of ten thousand volunteers, and for the proper organization and equipment of the same. It was made the special order for Monday.

The President stated that the following communication had been laid before the chair:

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10, 1860.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

I herewith resign the appointment of United States Senator from South Carolina.

JAMES CHESNUT, JR.

The reading of the letter was following by applause.

The Senate concurred in the House Resolutions fixing November 21st as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and recommending other Souther States to do likewise.

The House accepted enthusiastically Mr. CHESNUT'S resignation.

A bill passed authorizing the Banks to suspend specie payments.

The House then took up the Senate's Convention bill, and after a prolonged discussion, and the adoption of amendments fixing the time of electing delegates on Dec. 6, and the time for the Convention meeting on Dec. 17, the bill passed unanimously.

The Senate, in night session, concurred with the House amendments to the Convention bill, and the bill as amended passed unanimously.

There is great rejoicing among the citizens here at the prospect of early secession. The State flag—a red star, on a white ground—is waving from all public places.

The resigned Federal officials were sent here as a Committee from the Charleston Resistance Meeting, and were received triumphantly at the cars. There was a great Minute Men demonstration to night in their honor.

Dispatches received here from diplomatic sources are said to contain assurances of the readiness of the European Powers to recognize the independent Cotton Sovereignties.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 10.

On the opening of the House of Assembly to-day for business, the Speaker announced that he had received a communication from Mr. CHESNUT, resigning his position as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. WHALEY offered a resolution that the resignation be accepted. He said that what under other circumstances would be regarded with regret, could now be only recognized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina.

Mr. DESAUSSURE made a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending a bill for the postponement of the act requiring the banks to have one-third of gold and silver to two-thirds of their issue.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The necessity of prompt action for the relief of the banks is strongly urged, as expresses are daily bringing bills from the surrounding States, and demands for specie are almost hourly made.

A bill was introduced to provide a police in relation to persons coming from States hostile to the South.

Mr. ALRICH made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, making amendments to the Senate bill calling a convention of the people, by inserting that an election be held on the 6th of December instead of the 6th of January, and that the Convention meet on the 17th of December instead of the 10th of January.

Mr. BLACK, of York, opposed the amendment, and wanted more time to canvass the Senate bill.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Union, said that the agriculturists in the upper country wanted more time.

Mr. WINSWORTH interrupted with resolutions relating to declaring the opinion of South Carolina and inviting coöperation.

These resolutions were tabled.

The resolutions from the Charleston meeting were introduced, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, and a discussion ensued on Mr. ALDRICH'S report from the Committee on Federal Relations.

At the conclusion of the debate the question was put, "Shall the bill for calling a Convention pass and be sent to the Senate?"

Here another discussion followed.

Mr. ALDRICH said that all had favored the Senate's bill, but the developments the last twenty-four hours had brought out made decided action necessary. Telegraph messages are constantly arriving, calling on us to act.

Messrs. BOYLSTON, CUNNINGHAM, THOMPSON and BLACK followed in eloquent speeches.

A vote was then taken by ayes and noes, when the bill calling for a Convention was unanimously passed, the whole number present (one hundred and seventeen) voting "aye."

The State Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening to consider the amendments of the House to the bill calling a Convention. Forty-one Senators were present, and all of them voted in favor of the bill as amended; so it was unanimously passed.

It is expected that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi will go with South Carolina.

Mr. SIMONTON offered a resolution in the Senate that the Governor be requested to raise ten thousand volunteers. The resolution will be considered on Monday.

This evening a great crowd have assembled in front of the Congaree House, numbering over two thousand men.

The Minute Men are also out in great force, marching down the main streets and making a grand display of fireworks.

Judge MAGRATH and Messrs. CONNOR, COLCOCK and CUNNINGHAM, addressed the crowd in front of the Congaree House.

RESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS IN CHARLESTON.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

The inquiry has been frequently made of me, "What will you do if LINCOLN is elected?" My reply has been, I will answer when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemy of my country, and whether South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office.

WM. C. COLCOCK,
Collector of the Port of Charleston.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office, under a Black Republican President.

M. JACOBS, Port Surveyor.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires officers of the Customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. The retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port.

I shall await the action of the State, and in any event shall stand or fall with her. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and am ready, at a moment, to obey. Until that call be made, I see neither wisdom nor patriotism in any individual action on my part.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

THE POSTMASTER REQUESTED NOT TO RESIGN.

SIR: In view of the announcement which has been made this morning of the resignation of many Federal officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We therefore request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements. ***

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MAGRATH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The last term of the United States District Court, in and for South Carolina, was opened and closed on Wednesday, 7th November, under Judge A. G. MAGRATH.

Judge MAGRATH inquired of the Grand Jury if they had any presentments to make. Foreman ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Esq., then addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: It is understood to be one of the functions of the Grand Jury to make presentments of nuisances, and to suggest to the Court and to the country such reforms in law, or in its administration, as may to them seem proper. These presentments are predicated upon the stability of the Government, and are designed to promote its gradual and steady progress to the highest civilzation. Hence, it was the purpose of this Jury to lay before the Court some matters suggested by the indictments submitted to them; but the events of yesterday seem to render this unnecessary now. The verdict of the Northern section of the Confederacy, solemnly announced to the country through the ballot-box on yesterday, has swept away the last hope for the permanence, for the stability of the Federal Government of these sovereign States; and the public mind is constrained to lift itself above the consideration of details in the administration of law and justice, up to the vast and solemn issues which have been forced upon us. These issues involve the existence of the Government of which this Court is the organ and minister. In these extraordinary circumstances the Grand Jury respectfully decline to proceed with their presentments. They deem this explanation due to the Court and to themselves.

Thereupon Judge MAGRATH announced his resignation in these words:

The business of the term has been disposed of; and, under ordinary circumstances, it would be my duty to dismiss you to your several avocations, with my thanks for your presence and aid. But now I have something more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whenever that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its wishes. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. The department of Goverement which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity and preserved its purity, has been suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is now closed. If it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of that God who will guide us in the right way, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have broken their covenant with us. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

To you, gentlemen of the Jury, I may speak as the representative of the Jurors with whom I have been connected, and to you I now give expression to that conviction I have always had of the fidelity with which the responsible duties of Jurors have been here discharged.

To my brethren of the bar, whose uniform courtesy and aid have made my official intercourse and duties the sources of pleasure and instruction, I tender the assurances of my kind and grateful recollection.

To the officers of this Court, with whom I have been so long and pleasantly connected; to the Attorney of the United States for this State, whose ability and fidelity, in the discharge of his duties, merit the highest commendation; to the Marshal, whose zeal has ever kept pace with the obligations of his office; to the Clerk, whose experience has ever been generously exercised in the business of the Court; to all other officers, who have invariably been exact in all they were required to do—with all of whom my official relations have been productive of the highest gratification—I now tender, as the last official act which I shall here discharge, my kindest wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

The manner and the act were equally impressive and affecting, so that there were few dry eyes among the spectators and auditors, as Judge MAGRATH divested himself of the Judicial Robe, which he had worn with acceptance, fidelity and honor, to claim the independent position and privileges of a citizen of South Carolina.

SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE—HIS VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

A telegraphic synopsis of Gov. BROWN'S message has already been published. Below we give the concluding portion of the document in full:

"Whether the sovereign will of the people of the Southern States, shall, in this crisis, be ascertained by a general Convention of all the States, hereafter to be called, and all shall act together in concert, or whether each State shall decide for herself, without conference with the others, are questions upon which a diversity of opinion may exist.

I entertain no doubt of the rights of each State to decide and act for herself. The Union is a compact between the sovereign States of which it is composed. Each State in the Union is in point of sovereignty the equal of every other; and neither is dependent upon another for any of the attributes of sovereignty. So long as all the States abide in good faith by their constitutional engagements to each other, and the compact is not violated, a State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. If, however, the compact is violated by the refusal of part of the contracting parties to abide by it, and submit to its burdens, while they receive the benefits arising from it, the other parties are no longer bound by it, but may declare it a nullity, and refuse to abide by it on their part. It is an essential part of the law of contracts, that both parties are bound, or neither is bound, and if one violates the contract, the other is no longer bound.

But I may be asked who is to judge of the violation of the contract? I answer that each sovereign State, from the very nature of the case, must judge and decide for herself. There is no common arbiter between them, each being sovereign, acknowledges no higher power on earth. The Federal Government is but the limited agent of all the States, and has no right to assume to dictate to the principals, from which it derives all the power it possesses, nor to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the creator, whose creature it is, and by whose consent alone it exists for a single day. It is not to be presumed that a State will secede from the Union without just cause. Of the sufficiency of the cause each sovereign State must judge for herself. When her decision is made, no one has a right to reverse the judgment, because no higher power exists to which an appeal can be taken. The right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union, when, in the judgment of her people, the compacts of the Constitution have been violated, can only be denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

I am aware that some have attempted to analogise the right of a portion of the States of the Union to secede from it, even for just cause, to the right of the Colonies to secede from the British Government; and as the Colonies possessed only the right of revolution, it is argued that the sovereign States of the Union possess no other right. There is no just analogy between the two cases. The Colonies, prior to the Revolution, were not sovereign. They were subjects of the British Government, created by it, and belonged to it. They had never even claimed to be the equals of the British Crown, nor had that Government ever recognized them as such, or formed any compact with them as sovereign Powers. When, therefore, they withdrew from the Government of Great Britain, it was a case of rebellion on the part of the subject, against the power of the sovereign—in other words, it was revolution—and upon their success depended their exemption, from the penalties of treason to the Government whose subjects (not equals) they were, till they had established their right of sovereignty by force of arms. But the States of the Union are not the subjects of the Federal Government, were not created by it, and do not belong to it. They created it, from them it derives its powers, to them it is responsible, and when it abuses the trust reposed in it, they, as equal sovereigns, have a right to resume the powers respectively delegated to it by them. Upon my mind there is no doubt that Georgia or any other State in the Union has a perfect right to secede from it whenever the people, in their sovereign capacity, decide for themselves that the compact has been violated by the other States. And neither the Federal nor a State Government has any more right to make war upon her, for the exercise of this act of sovereignty than they have to make war upon her for the exercise of any other one of her sovereign powers. Should Georgia determine, while I exercise the Executive power, to secede from the Union, on account of the violation of the compact by other States, I should deny the right of any other State or Government to coerce her to return to it. In such case the allegiance of her citizens would be due to her alone, and each would be entitled to the protection of her flag. This they should have. And if any other Government should interfere, and assume jurisdiction over them, and take the lives of any of them upon a charge of treason to its authority, for following the flag of Georgia, I would retaliate promptly, by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree, two of the subjects of such Government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should thus be illegally taken. I need only add that I regard the question of separate State action, or of united action upon the part of all the Southern States, as a mere question of policy, and not as a question of right. As the cause of the Southern States is a common cause, and as the aggressions upon their rights are common, I should think it wise that their action be common.

If the fifteen Southern States of the Union should meet in Convention, and determine to secede from it, there would be no war, no bloodshed. So many of the Northern people are dependent upon our cotton and our trade for employment, and for the necessaries, as well as the luxuries of life, that they could neither afford to fight us, nor to stand by and see others do it. Nor could the Government of Great Britain afford to witness an invasion of the Southern States. We are planters, a large portion of the people of England are manufacturers. We come in competition with none of their interests. Our interests and theirs are mutual and reciprocal. The people of the Northern States are the rivals of the people of England in manufacturing and shipping. Both are dependent upon us for cotton. Four millions of the people of Great Britain look for the means of their support to the cotton crop of the Southern States of this Union. An invasion of our soil, which would cut off a single crop of cotton, would shake the pillars of the English throne, and the cry of "Bread or blood" would at once control the action of the Government, the army and the navy of Great Britain in our favor.

I am aware that the opinion is entertained by many, that the Southern States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, would be in a worse condition than they now are, in reference to the recapture of their fugitive slaves; as it is said large numbers would escape, and we would have no process by which we could recover them from any portion of the Northern Confederacy. This is a great error. In case of a separation of the two sections, and the formation of new governments, the people of the Northern Confederacy would no longer feel that they were connected with Slavery in the South, any more than they now are in Cuba or Brazil. Most of the Northern States have already enacted stringent laws against the importation of free negroes among them. They would not desire such a population in their midst, and would be willing to spend money to rid themselves of it. They would need our cotton, as they now do, and would find our trade still indispensable to their prosperity. We should then have the power to regulate our own revenue laws, tariffs, &c., and to discriminate against them, and in favor of European States, if we choose to do so, by imposing export duties on cotton purchased by them, and import duties on manufactured articles sold by them to our people. This they could not endure and prosper. The result would be that they would, if required, enter into a treaty with us to bring back our fugitive slaves, and deliver them to us at the line, if we would agree to a favorable commercial treaty with them, by which they could buy our cotton and sell us their goods upon equal terms with other nations. A similar treaty, for a like reason, could be made with the English Government, by which Canada would no longer be the harbor of fugitive slaves.

The sentiment, no doubt, prevails in the Northern States, that the people of the South would be in great danger from their slaves, in case we should attempt to separate from the Northern States, and to form an independent government. Insurrection and revolt are already attempted to be held in terror over us. I do not pretend to deny that Northern spies among us, might be able occasionally to incite small numbers of slaves, in different localities, to revolt, and murder families of innocent women and children; which would oblige us promptly to execute the slaves who should have departed from the path of duty, under the deceptive influence of Abolition incendiaries. These instances would, however, be rare. Our slaves are usually under the eye of their masters or overseers. Few of them can read or write. They are not permitted to travel on our railroads, or other public conveyance, without the written consent of those having control of them. They have no mail facilities, except such as their owners allow them to have, and no means of communication with each other at a distance. They are entirely unarmed, and unskilled in the use of arms. A general revolt would, therefore, be impossible. But the more important fact, which is well known in Southern society, is, that nine-tenths of them are truly and devotedly attached to their masters and mistresses, and would shed, in their defence, the last drop of their blood. They feel and recognize their inferiority as a race, and their dependence upon their owners for their protection and support; whose smile of approbation constitutes their highest enjoyment. They have not been accustomed to claim or exercise political rights, and few of them have any ambition beyond their present comfort and enjoyment. In case of a plot or conspiracy, the secret could be communicated to but few, till some would learn of it, who would immediately communicate it to their masters, and put them upon their guard. This would lead to an immediate seizure and execution of a few of their leaders. We have, therefore, but little cause of apprehension from a rebellion of our slaves.

Let us, for a moment, contrast our difficulties with *our laborers*, in case of division, with the difficulties which the Northern people would have with *their laborers*.

Many of the Northern masters, or employers, if they prefer the term, are now in possession of large fortunes, which they have accumulated by the use of the strong arms of white laborers among them, who have labored and toiled and dropped the briny sweat, for weeks, and months, and years, in their service, and have received from them in return a meagre compensation; which, in health, has barely enabled them to support themselves, in a simple style, denying to their families most of the comforts of life, and in sickness has often left them in destitution, and actual wants of the necessaries of life.

While those who receive the benefits of the labors of others, are living in stately mansions, amid ease and luxury, and faring sumptuously every day, the laborers whose toils brought these comforts, must spend their days in unpleasant dwellings, and often in miserable huts, doomed to perpetual obscurity, and denied, even in sickness, the comforts of life, produced by their own hard labors.

But who are those honest, sturdy laborers, who are kept in a position of inferiority to those who assume to be their earthly masters? who require them to drive their carriages, black their boots, and do for them all kinds of menial service? They are *white men*. They belong to no inferior race. They are not only free, but they are the sons of freemen, who shed their blood to secure liberty to their posterity. These men have political rights, inherited from their ancestors, which are inalienable. They have the right to bear arms, and thousands of them know how to use them. They can read and write, and correspond with each other about the wrongs inflicted upon them.

Should a separation take place, and the Northern States take up arms against the people of the South and attempt to incite our slaves to insurrection, these Northern white laborers who have suffered so much injustice at the hands of those who have wrung from them the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, should not only be informed of their rights, but they should be encouraged to rise in their might and divide among them the surplus of such Northern capitalists as have received their labor for many years without making just compensation. After they have declared their independence of those who assume to be their masters, and who will not associate with them, nor permit their families to associate with them as equals, they should be invited to join our standard and to associate with us upon equal terms. They should be liberally rewarded for their services, should no longer be required to perform the menial service of the negro, and should be taught that the true aristocracy in the South is an aristocracy, not of wealth, but of *color* and of *conduct*.

We should not hesitate to spend whatever sums of money may be necessary, to give proper information upon this subject, to the down-trodden and oppressed laborers of the North, and to encourage them, in case of difficulty with the Northern States, to take into their own hands that justice which has been so long denied them by their haughty oppressors. As we did not begin this warfare, but it has been forced upon us, we should never end it, till the aggressors are the greatest sufferers. The gold, silver, and other treasures, of proud and haughty Northern Abolitionists, would afford a rich harvest to those in their midst, who have been all their lives kept in poverty and obscurity, who are more loyal to the Constitution of their country, and much more worthy to enjoy those treasures than thousands of their oppressors who now possess them. How different the state of things in the South! Here the poor white laborer is respected as an equal. His family are treated with kindness, consideration and respect. He does not belong to the menial class. The negro is in no sense of the term his equal. He feels and knows this. He belongs to the only true aristocracy, the race of white men. He blacks no master's boots, and bows the knee to no one save God alone. He receives higher wages for his labor than does the laborer of any other portion of the world, and he raises up his children with the knowledge that they belong to no inferior cast; but that the highest members of the society in which he lives will, if their conduct is good, respect and treat them as equals.

These men know that in the event of the abolition of Slavery, they would be greater sufferers than the rich, who would be able to protect themselves. They will, therefore, never permit the slaves of the South to be set free among them, come in competition with their labor, associate with them and their children as equals—be allowed to testify in our Courts against them—sit on juries with them, march to the ballot-box by their sides, and participate in the choice of their rulers—claim social equality with them—and ask the hands of their children in marriage. That the ultimate design of the Black Republican Party is to bring about this state of things in the Southern States, and that its triumphs, if submitted to by us, will, at no very distant period, lead to the consummation of these results, is, I think, quite evident to the mind of every cool, dispassionate thinker who has examined this question in the light of all the surrounding circumstances.

If the madness and folly of the people of the Northern States shall drive us to a separation from them, we have within ourselves all the elements of wealth, power, and national greatness, to an extent possessed probably by no other people on the face of the earth. With a vast and fertile territory, possessed of every natural advantage, bestowed by a kind Providence upon the most favored land, with almost a complete monopoly of the cotton culture of the world, if we were true to ourselves, our power would be invincible, and our prosperity unbounded.

If it is ascertained that the Black Republicans have triumphed over us, I will cordially unite with the General Assembly in any action which, in their judgment, may be necessary to the protection of the rights and the preservation of the liberties of the people of Georgia, against the further aggressions of an enemy, which, when flushed with victory, will be insolent in the hour of triumph.

For the purpose of putting this State in a defensive condition as fast a possible, and preparing for an emergency, which must be met sooner or later, I recommend that the sum of one million dollars be immediately appropriated, as a military fund for the ensuing year; and that prompt provision be made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the Treasury, as fast as the public necessities may require its expenditure. "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute," should be the future motto of the Southern States.

To every demand for further concession, or compromise of our rights, we should reply, "the argument is exhausted," and we now "stand by our arms."

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE QUESTION OF ELECTING A UNITED STATES SENATOR, ETC.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Nov. 9.

Resolutions that the election of a Senator be moved to Monday, 12th, and other days were proposed.

Mr. HARRIS, of Worth, favored the earliest time, as it was well known who Georgia preferred, and when elected he would instantly resign if the interests of Georgia and the South required it.

Mr. OLIVER, of Heard, favored the earliest day, objecting to keeping candidates here on expense.

Mr. JONES, of Newtown, urged the greatest delay. He regarded the present as a time for deliberation, and they needed all the light that could be obtained before action. A few weeks might develop important matters, which ought to be known before the election.

Mr. SPALDING, of McIntosh, favored the postponement two weeks. He didn't believe in indorsing so early LINCOLN'S election. There were measures more important to the Convention. Retaliatory legislation claimed precedence over election of a Senator.

Mr. SEWARD, of Thomas, favored the postponement. He was opposed to doing anything so early to indicate that Georgia intended to submit to LINCOLN'S election.

Mr. HARRIS, of Worth, inquired whether Mr. SEWARD favored secession if Georgia so decided in Convention. He thought Georgia would not be sustained by other Southern States by thus indicating her willingness to submit to LINCOLN'S election. He considered the safety of the South was to act as a unit.

Mr. LAWTON, of Chatham, favored the utmost delay of the election of Senator. There was no necessity of speedy action, as Georgia will be represented in the Senate till the 4th of March. He agreed with Mr. SEWARD that so speedy an indication to submit to the election of LINCOLN would place Georgia in antagonism with her sister States, as the news would be speedily sent over the country that Georgia acquiesced in the election of LINCOLN.

Mr. SPAULDING moved that the resolution lie on the table at present. Adopted.

A bill was introduced, heavily taxing manufactured articles from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law.

Also for preventing the citizens of offending States from suing in the courts of Georgia.

The Legislature adjourned from Friday till Monday.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR TOOMBS—MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Senator TOOMBS has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

A large meeting of the citizens was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, Mayor BLODGETT presiding.

The Mayor stated that he had received information that two of our citizens had been notified to leave by unauthorized persons, and that this meeting was called to consider whether we should protect ourselves by upholding the laws for the preservation of order, or allow an unauthorized body of men to take the law out of our hands.

JOHN K. JACKSON moved that a commitee of twenty-one be appointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

The Chairman selected a respectable and influential committee, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we live under a Government of law, and that it is the bounden duty of every good citizen to see all our rights respected and all our wrongs speedily redressed in the forms provided by law.

Resolved, That the genius of our institutions forbids the punishment of a citizen without a fair trial by jury.

Resolved, That the assumption by individuals, however influential and respectable, of any powers of Government, is subversive of all civil liberty, and that its tendencies are fatal to the vital interests of the community.

Resolved, That if the existing laws are insufficient for the protection of the rights of our citizens, the proper course is to apply to the Legislature to amend and modify them as the interests of society may require.

Universal excitement prevailed at times during the meeting, which was addressed by Cols. CUMMING, WRIGHT, CONE, SNEED, MONTGOMERY, FORD, DORTIC and others.

Conservative sentiments generally prevailed.

The resolutions, as announced, were adopted.

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"MR. LEE'S PLAN—March 29, 1777"—THE TREASON OF CHARLES LEE, Major-General, second in command in the American Army of the Revolution. By GEORGE H. MOORE, Librarian of the New-York Historical Society, &c. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1860.

Two questions of peculiar difficulty have long perplexed the historians of the war of American Independence—the Conway Cabal and the singular conduct of CHARLES LEE in the Jersies and at Monmouth. The researches of Mr. SPARKS have gone far towards clearing up the obscurities of the former: the first part, especially of the latter, and inductively the whole of it, forms the subject of the volume before us.

Gen. LEE died in Philadelphia, on the 2d of October, 1782. His letter-books and papers passed into the hands of WILLIAM GODDARD, of Baltimore, editor of the Maryland *Journal*, in which LEE'S ill-timed attack upon the character of WASHINGTON, under the title of "Some Queries political and military, humbly offered to the consideration of the public," had originally appeared, and one of the four legatees to whom he bequeathed his landed estate in Berkely. Soon after the death of Gen. LEE, Mr. GODDARD issued proposals for the publication of select portions of his papers in three volumes: a publication which, by the important documents it would have contained, and the no less important ones which it would undoubtedly have called forth from authentic sources, under the form of comment and answer, would have rendered great service to American history. Unfortunately the plan was never carried out, and it was not till 1792, that an imperfect substitute appeared in a single octavo of 439 pages, prepared by EDWARD LANGWORTHY, of Georgia, in 1787, sent to England for publication, and brought out at last as a contribution to the history of the "mother-revolution," under the excitement awakened by the revolution of France. A biographical sketch, a reprint of several essays, tracts, and squibs, and about a hundred letters to and from Gen. LEE, make up the volume; too evidently the work of an ardent admirer to be accepted as a trustworthy guide in disputed questions. Many years passed away and LEE seemed to have taken his place in the history of the war, as a man of great military experience fine talents and liberal sentiments, but of a disposition so wayward, such impulsiveness of passion, and such a natural turn for sarcasm and invective, as to have detracted materially from the value of his services as a soldier and the pleasure of his society as a friend. This impression was confirmed by the elaborate biography drawn from family sources by his maternal relative Sir HENRY BUNBURY, and still more by that which Mr. SPARKS, already familiar with the subject through his previous studies, wrote in 1845, with the Goddard collection before him. And while a certain diversity of opinion prevailed concerning particular acts, the severest censure passed upon him was that he was arrogant and vain, and the sternest condemnation, that he had yielded to an ambition too common to be classed among unpardonable sins!

It was not, therefore, without a mixture of incredulity and surprise that we learnt that Mr. MOORE had in his possession a paper in the handwriting of Gen. LEE, which proved him to have been a traitor to the American cause under circumstances of peculiar infamy. As librarian of an important historical institution, Mr. MOORE had won for himself a reputation which gave great weight to his opinions. He was familiar with the study of manuscript documents. He possessed too sound a judgment to take up an opinion lightly; too sincere a love of truth to be led astray by the search of novelty; and had drawn his ethics from too pure a source to do willful wrong to the character of the living or of the dead.

On the other hand, it seemed strange that so interesting a fact should have been kept secret during eighty-three years, and long after all personal motives of concealment had passed away with the persons themselves; that men skilled in the interpretation of human motives, and suffering from the mysterious waywardness of a colleague at a critical hour, should never have suspected that colleague of anything worse than willfulness and arrogance; that systematic treachery should have been so uniformly concealed by capricious bearing as to have escaped detection even when extended to acts that hardly seemed to admit of any other interpretation; and that so many historians, writing under such different influences, and seeing their subject from such different points of view, should have concurred in praising a man for qualities which he never possessed, and attributing to him services which he never performed.

Still it was a question not of opinion but of evidence, susceptible of demonstration by the same processes that apply to other questions of fact, and too important, both in itself and in its bearing upon other questions, to be lightly received or hastily set aside. The debt that we owe to the past is a holy debt. The men who won for us the independence which has made us a great nation, won for themselves a claim to that honor which we are especially commanded to cherish for the authors of our being, that our days may be long in the land which our God hath given us. Woe to the country that forgets her great men, or suffers an unmerited imputation to be cast upon their memory! And woe, too, to her who permits arrogance and presumption to usurp the place of merit, and makes her praise worthless by bestowing it without discrimination upon the corrupt and on the pure!

In the case of Gen. LEE the whole question turns upon the authenticity of the document upon which this startling accusation is founded. For, if it could be shown that the letter attributed to him was actually his composition, it would be impossible to deny any of the conclusions which Mr. MOORE has drawn from it. And here the principles of investigation are so simple, that it is difficult for one familiar with such inquiries to go astray.

In the Winter of 1857–8, a stranger called upon Mr. MOORE at the Library of the New-York Historical Society, and offered him several documents relative to the history of the War of Independence, among which was a paper in the hand-writing of CHARLES LEE, filling eight pages of foolscap, and indorsed in the hand-writing of HENRY STRACHEY, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners, Lord HOWE and Sir WILLIAM HOWE, as "Mr. LEE'S Plan, 29th March, 1777." It was evident that these papers, if genuine, must have belonged originally either to the collection of one of the HOWES, or to that of Mr. STRACHEY, and had found their way to the United States by one of those accidents to which all private collections are exposed in passing through the hands of heirs and legatees, not always sufficiently interested in them to watch over their preservation. They could hardly be forgeries; for forgeries are never committed without a motive, and there could be no motive for forging a paper like "Mr. LEE'S Plan" at such a distance of time and under circumstances like those under which it was first brought to light. Of the hand-writing there could be no doubt; for LEE'S is of that peculiar kind, which though not hard to imitate in single letters, is of all the most difficult to imitate successfully as a whole. The character which it gives to a page is one of singular homogeneity; drawn, you would say, from the character of the writer's mind, and betraying those secret workings, which though unrevealed by words, often find expression in actions which we thoughtlessly call mechanical. There is an air of boldness about it, which at the first glance would give you the impression of a frank and open nature, scorning concealment and going directly to its object. But as you look at it more closely doubts begin to arise; here and there signs of hesitation show themselves, a certain dissatisfaction steals over you as you observe the sharp angles, the harsh outlines, the utter want of harmony, the letters that seem every now and then to shrink away and try to hide themselves from observation in the midst of their blustering companions. Compare it with the bold, firm, secure touch of WASHINGTON'S—the letters clinging together like parts of an uniform whole, and the lines, though distinct and regular, set close as if from fullness of thought, combined with habits of prompt and decisive action. There are few handwritings which it would be more difficult to imitate in a document of any length than Gen. LEE'S.

Mr. STRACHEY'S, though not equally well known, is enough so to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the indorsement: a circumstance which, as far as our belief in the authenticity of the document depends upon the question of chirography, would seem to be decisive in itself; for why should a forger add voluntarily to the difficulties of his task and the chances of detection by undertaking to imitate two well-known hands instead of one?

The second test, the evidence of style, is equally decisive. Gen. LEE'S style is that of a man of good society, familiar with the use of the pen, and ambitious of saying smart things in a striking way. His language is rather that of a man of the world than of a scholar; abounding in idioms and the phraseology of social life, belonging to the age of the Lounger and Mirror, rather than that of the Tatler and Spectator, and betraying a leaning to mannerisms of Junius which we should naturally look for in one who was willing to be thought the author of the most celebrated political letters of the age. But an occasion like this was not suited to the display of his stronger points and more characteristic traits as a writer. Simplicity, perspicuity and directness, are all that we should look for in the mere exposition of a plan of action; and a careful comparison of the letter to Sir WILLIAM HOWE, with the other compositions of the same class which were acknowledged by Gen. LEE, would convince the most incredulous that they might easily have come from the same pen.

It was by the evidence of the handwriting that Mr. MOORE was led to purchase these documents; having gained possession of them, he was enabled to add to that first evidence, proof of another character, drawn from the principal document itself. This document is a plan of action, drawn up by Gen. LEE, to enable the English leaders to "bring matters to a conclusion in the most compendious manner." It is based upon the supposition that, in "the continuance of the war, America has no chance of obtaining the ends she proposes to herself;" and proposes, as a death-blow to the power of Congress, the occupation of a new line upon the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, bringing the war to the doors of the wealthy German farmers of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and effectually cutting off the communication between the Northern and Southern States. Now, as this plan was the very reverse of the one agreed upon by Sir WILLIAM HOWE and the English ministry, discussed and digested during the Winter, and suddenly changed within three days after the receipt of Mr. LEE'S communication, are we not justified in concluding that it was that communication which produced the change? The English General had made his preparations to act by the Hudson River, and in conjunction with the army of Canada. He did act by the Chesapeake Bay, attacking Pennsylvania from the south, and leaving the army of Canada to its own resources. That he did not adopt the whole of LEE'S plan may have proceeded from a natural and even unconscious distrust of the source from whence it came. Its outline, its fundamental idea of a separation between South and North, by acting from the centre, was adopted; and when it failed, what more natural than that Sir WILLIAM HOWE should have hesitated to tell the world that he had been led into the capital error of his career by listening to the counsels of a traitor?

If we accept this interpretation, the conduct of the British General in 1777, a mystery to his cotemporaries and even to some of his colleagues, becomes perfectly intelligible. We can see, too, why a document of so much interest remained so long concealed, and why in the discussions and animadversions which the blunders of the war called forth, no allusion should have been made to the real cause of the greatest blunder of all.

We regard it as singularly fortunate that a paper of such importance should have fallen into the hands of so able a scholar as Mr. MOORE. Sound judgment, thorough research, just appreciation of character, an acute perception of the logical connection of events chronologically disjoined, and a ready command of clear, precise and appropriate language, have enabled him to make a volume which, taken in all its bearings, may unhesitatingly be pronounced the most important monograph ever contributed to the history of the war of Independence. The conclusions at which he has arrived rest upon so sure a basis, that they must be received as fundamental facts. Mr. BANCROFT has accepted them in his eighth volume, which, wherever LEE is mentioned, bears abundant evidence of his full appreciation of Mr. MOORE'S labors. Mr. EVERETT has accepted them in his article upon WASHINGTON for the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. And had they been made public a few months' earlier, they would have been incorporated in the last great work of IRVING—that golden link in the immortal chain which binds him forever to the hearts of his countrymen.

These results may be summed up in a few words. Hitherto CHARLES LEE, with some vices and many faults, had held a place by the side of GREENE and LAFAYETTE, SULLIVAN and GATES, MCDOUGAL and HEATH. Henceforth he will be classed, and as an inferior only in desperate daring and unfailing presence of mind, with BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Personal Paragraphs.

—The present Governor (DOWNEY) of California is a little, pleasant-faced, smooth-tongued Irishman. For years he was a prominent politician in the region of Los Angeles, devoting himself to the political fortunes of Senator LATHAM, then a promising young lawyer of Sacramento. Subsequently, through LATHAM'S influence he was elected as Lieut.-Governor on the ticket with himself; and when LATHAM, the Acting Governor, was declared Senator, DOWNEY, by virtue of his position, became the head of the State Government, in which capacity he has developed and exhibited the most remarkable executive ability, and is in favor with all parties, cliques and clans.

—The daily noon prayer-meeting which has been in successful operation during the past three years at the "Old South" Church, in Boston, is attended by an average number of one hundred and fifty members of different denominations, the great majority of whom are prominent and influential business men. The meeting of Tuesday last (election day) was very interesting, and a very impressive spirit of submission to the Divine will in the eventful period of the Nation's history was manifested by all present.

—Melbourne (Australia) rejoices in the fiddling of MISKA HAUSER, and is divided into the most agitated and violent cliques concerning the merits of two dancers; the one is French, elegant, supple and jolly—the second is a youthful, blooming Spanish Creole, with large, soft eyes, rosy complexion and figure tall. They appear jointly, setting off the beauty of one against the other, and causing the most frantic enthusiasm and senseless partizanship among the rival supporters.

—JAMES REDPATH, the biographer of JOHN BROWN, is in New-England acting as an agent of the Haytien Government, and endeavoring to induce colored people to emigrate to that Republic. Unfortunately for the success of his schemes the colored population is too well satisfied with its present state, and cannot be argued into leaving comforts and civilizations for trouble and possible happiness.

—Our modern Mayors are not always so cute as those officials of whom we read in the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*. Mayor BISHOP, the worthy guardian of peace in Cincinnati, was arrested the other night on suspicion of being a horse-thief. He was following in the honored footsteps of Haroun al Raschid, and trying to catch the watchman asleep, got caught himself.

—Large advance orders have been received by the publishers, for the writings of THEODORE PARKER, which have been embodied in a tempting volume by TICKNOR & FIELDS. The memoir by JOHN WEISS is comprehensive, truthful and in no way offensively complimentary.

—The small pox having broken out with great virulence in the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, the students have deemed it best to "vamose the ranch," and the stampede has taken away one and all of the pupils.

WILL THE SOUTH SECEDE?

Significant Speeches and Letters—Plain Talk to the Southerners.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY JUDGE ROBERTSON, OF KENTUCKY.

On the evening of Monday, the 30th ult., Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, for many years a member of Congress from Kentucky, delivered a speech at a Bell and Everett mass meeting in Covington. After viewing some of the positions taken by Mr. YANCEY, Judge ROBERTSON discussed at length the unconstitutionality of secession. While on this subject he said:

"Can any State break up the Union? Must not the people have power to defend themselves—to preserve their Government? Can any one member of the Union, becoming discontented or factious, break up the Union? What sort of Government would you call that? All the States are partners in the Union, and could South Carolina by retiring from the Union dissolve the partnership? Does not the Constitution provide that it shall not be altered, changed or amended, but shall be binding on every State and every citizen until three-fourths of the States by their legal representatives shall concur in revoking, changing or amending it? Are we dependent upon the accidental will of an accidental majority in a little State for all the blessings we enjoy under this glorious Constitution? Could South Carolina by blocking her ports affect the commerce of the United States? Could she by blocking her ports paralyze the power of the General Government to regulate commerce? Could she absolve herself from the obligation to pay her portion of the debts of the United States?

Gentlemen and ladies, I know this is a dry subject; it is one upon which I would like to dwell, if time and occasion would permit. I know it is dry, and, therefore, I will not labor for the purpose of proving that nullification and secession are both equally unconstitutional. If a State choose to revolt by rebellion, she has a natural right to take notice that when a State or any faction of people revolt, they must take the chances. If they succeed they may be called patriots. If they fail they will be denounced as traitors, and will meet the doom of traitors. [Applause.]

Judge ROBERTSON then proceeded to show how this principle was to be applied in the present crisis. He alluded to the nullification troubles in 1853, and charged that there was just as much proof now that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a nullifier and seceder as that Mr. YANCEY belonged to that class of politicians. Then speaking of the Norfolk questions, he said:

"Well, now they talk about DOUGLAS' answer being infamous. They say—suppose every Southern State, including Kentucky, should secede, would you then, as a Kentuckian, join an Abolition army to force Kentucky to remain in the Union? There is secession that can't be healed. There is revolt that it is hopeless to try to put down. That is not the question. Suppose the people of the other States are opposed to secession, and a particular State shall try to secede. They say it would be wrong to use an army to subdue her. There is the crisis. That is the practical test of the powers of all Government. Moral suasion and advice is generally sufficient, but if that is not sufficient, if they will insist upon rebelling, you must use the proper power. If an army be necessary, it is the duty of the United States to call the army into service.

What did Gen. WASHINGTON do? Did not he himself in person, head an army to go to Western Pennsylvania, to put down the whisky insurrection? Were not SITGREAVES and others prosecuted and convicted of treason, but as the thing had passed off, he wisely and prudently pardoned them? But had the same crisis occurred again, Gen. WASHINGTON would have said it is too late now to compromise. If this thing is persisted in, the sooner the experiment as to whether we can maintain the Government is decided, the better for us and our posterity.

You will find, I think, if they bring us to that extremity that you hear something about—treason against the United States—that the agitators will find whether there is a Government of the United States that can hang you for treason. I would resort to that extreme remedy if absolutely necessary. What would I do, suppose, for illustration, South Carolina, in the event of LINCOLN'S election, should secede? She cannot move her geographical position. Suppose she says she is out of the Union. I say you have no right to go out; but as you say you are out, and will insist upon going out, you are not entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and you shall not have it. If you don't choose to send members of Congress to Washington, we can get along without them. If you don't choose to invoke the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, we won't press it upon you. As long as you stand out in defiance of the Constitution, you shall practically be treated as if you were out of the Union. If you want the mail, you must get it the best way you can. No mail shall pass the last post-office northwest of your State line. But there is one thing you must do. You must pay duties upon imported goods. To make you do this, I will use no force, but will send to hover round your harbor an American vessel, and whenever it sees a ship from abroad coming towards your port with goods to be unloaded there, not permit it to pass into the port until the duties are paid. That would be an act of aggression—no war. What could they do? Governor WISE—General WISE, that wants to hunt up an army to fight—who would he fight, where would he fight? How would South Carolina get along? She would have no mail, no representation in Congress, no participation in the Judiciary of the United States, no opportunity to get any goods imported without paying duty. She would, in fact, be starved out. If she should levy an army to send to Washington City, then I would call that treason, and then I would use force. It never would be necessary to resort to that extreme remedy. Here you have a quiet, sure and safe antidote against ultimate secession. I have detained you too long upon this first topic, but it is an important one."

Then the speaker attempted to settle the proposition that "All question about Slavery in the Territories has been repeatedly settled ever since the inauguration of the Constitution, and the present agitation on that subject is, for all practical utility, to the slaveholding or to the non-slaveholding States, unreasonable and hopeless of good, either to the North or to the South, or to the white or the black race." His next point was that the election of Mr. LINCOLN or any other man would not justify a dissolution of the Union, and that there is no cause existing or probable that would justify a dissolution of the Union.

In the first place, said Judge ROBERTSON, "we are not certain that Mr. LINCOLN will be elected. I believe he will be beaten if all the elements of opposition vote against him, as they did not do in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. If they had voted against LINCOLN in these States, they would have defeated the Republican ticket. If the Breckinridge men go in New-York with the Douglas men and Bell men, I will guarantee that he is beaten in New-York. I am not sure that he will get Indiana. When you analyze the thing you will find it is altogether probable that the opposition will carry Indiana. I was riding in the cars to-day, and met a gentleman from Illinois. This gentleman was a very intelligent man, and he seemed to be posted. He said that he was perfectly sure that DOUGLAS would carry that State. But suppose that Mr. LINCOLN should be elected. Is it to be announced that the election of any man by the constitutional suffrages of a majority of the people is any ground for resistance or revolution? As well might the Republicans say that if BRECKINRIDGE is elected they will dissolve the Union—they will have revolution. There is not the semblance of right in the thing. What could he do? I understand he is pledged to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. In the next place he is pledged to veto any bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. He is an honest man, an upright, firm man, and if elected President of the United States he will administer the Government according to his best judgment. I am against his election, as I would be against my father's, if he were a sectional candidate. [Applause.] I will feel just as secure if Mr. LINCOLN is elected as I will if any other man is elected. He is too sensible to try to do anything upon the subject of Slavery. He knows it will do no good, but produce disturbance, and perhaps revolution. But then he has no power to do anything. There is a large majority in the Senate against him, and I think it is probable there will be a majority in the House. It is altogether probable that this majority will continue four years, so that if Mr. LINCOLN should want to pass an act interdicting Slavery anywhere he could not do it. What harm can he do? Who will Gen. WISE fight? Where will he fight, and what will he fight for if LINCOLN is elected? Why, he would have less to fight against than the Knight of La Mancha had. A man who talks that way can safely be called a crazy man.

Now, for what would you dissolve the Union or secede, in the event of LINCOLN'S election? For what would you give up this glorious Union, with all its consecrated, holy and refreshing memories? For what would you break the bonds that have so long united us as a happy people? For what would you blast the hopes of these people, when the whole world looks to us as a model Government to work out the problem of the feasibility of the project of self-government—the last experiment that will be made for ages? For what would you bring about either revolution or imminent revolution, involving the most shocking horrors—which I will not specify, because it might be in bad taste? If this Union be dissolved, from this or any other cause, what section will suffer most? The South, undoubtedly. Who will protect the slaves then? You will have no Federal Constitution to do it. Kentucky will be expected, I suppose, to take a prominent part in this tragedy. It was once the dark and bloody ground, and they will want to make it so again. From Mason County, Kentucky, in the last five years, more slaves have been abducted than from all the Southern States combined. Still, Kentucky, with all her loss, stands for the Union; and the South that has lost nothing, is for disunion. Are we to vote for the candidate of a party who is trying to do all this?"

The speaker next demonstrated that Mr. LINCOLN would owe his election, if he were successful, to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Kentucky had been urged to go with the Secessionists, and he appealed to his hearers to give a negative answer to the propositions which Mr. YANCEY had made them. If Kentucky goes for BRECKINRIDGE, said he, it will give an impetus to the movements of the Disunionists. They will be encouraged. But if by a large vote Kentucky decides against secession, you rebuke it, and put a check to it. The Disunionists cannot get along without Kentucky. She is a Union State. They can't get along without Kentucky. They are not willing to make the move, unless they have some evidence that Kentucky will be with them. I say to you, vote so as to convince the Disunionists that they have no hope in Kentucky. I now say that if Kentucky does not so vote, and if secession should occur, Kentucky will be responsible for that secession. If Kentucky does so vote, and secession does not occur, Kentucky will have saved this Union. [Applause.]

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, in a letter dated at Hillsboro on the 15th ult., writes:

"But if it shall please Providence to afflict the country with the election of LINCOLN, while we shall regard it as a calamity deeply to be deplored, and shall increase our vigilance over the rights of our section, and be at any moment prepared to defend them, it will be our duty to prevent a dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, for that cause alone. The President of the United States is not a sovereign, is not an elective monarchy, but a representative Republic. High as this office may be supposed to exalt the man, he is at last but the servant of the people, and clothed with powers only to do good. If these powers are perverted to our injury and oppression, resistance will be made with united hearts, and with the hope of success; but who can prepare a declaration of independence, appealing to a candid world for its approbation and sympathy, upon the ground that we have been out-voted in an election, in which we took the chances of success, and a candidate has been elected, who, however obnoxious, we did not deem unworthy to compete with us for votes? The revolution (for by whatever name the change may be called, this is the effect,) should have been made earlier, or must be postponed later. If there has not been sufficient cause for it heretofore, *the choice of a President, made according to the provisions of the Constitution, is no cause at all. By his fruits he shall be known and tried, not by the hands which implanted him in office.* Let us not injure a cause capable of the best defences, and admitted to be in peril, by taking counsel of passion instead of wisdom. Let us wait the action of the new President, no matter who he shall be—make resistance to acts if they shall demand it; but let us not prostrate in the dust the fairest fabric of government ever devised by the wisdom of man, by yielding to the advices of those whose sensibilities outrun their judgments, and still less of those who there is reason to believe seek cause for dissolution, rather than dissolution for any cause."

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

Under date of Raleigh, (N. C.,) Oct 13, Hon. B. F. MOORE writes:

"Although the recent news from Pennsylvania is very adverse to our hopes, and well calculated to dampen the ardor of a political party competing alone for the spoils of office, yet the mission of our party is immeasurably higher than the attainment of dignities and official emoluments. It is to arouse the love for the Union, to save it from a threatened shock; to prepare the public mind to maintain its integrity against the madness of disappointment, and the supreme folly as well as the supreme wickedness of dissolving it in the event of LINCOLN'S election.

The advocates of such a step forget, in the blindness of their excitement, that the consummation of that event for such a cause, would, at once, both concede to the world the incapacity of man for self-government, and proclaim aloud throughout all North America, that African servitude is the weakest and most difficult to be maintained of all institutions, in a land of freedom and laws. The formation of a Southern Republic upon the ruins of the Union would begin in distrust and jealousy, proceed with acrimony and embittered divisions among themselves, and end in a total disruption.

Founded, if founded at all, amid the heats of party spirit, in which extreme opinions on fundamental principles would be embraced with ardor; imposed on thousands of dissenting and unwilling freemen, with no choices but submission or exile; embedded on the dogmas of nullification and secession, at will and without question, it would epitomize, in ten years, all the revolutions of France, and all the broken confederacies of South America.

With a free-soil border of 1,500 miles and an Indian and Mexican boundary yet longer to defend by arms on land, the whole army of the present Union would not half serve for the defence. With 2,000 miles of sea coast to protect, every ship of our present navy would not be too many for her need; while the internal and foreign administration of the Government, conducted even without extravagance, would be both costly and burdensome. All these would be necessary to maintain her respectability among the powers of the earth, even if she were perfectly united at home as one people, and with one heart. *A Southern Republic could not maintain her position without an ample treasury and a strong sword.*

I know the reliance of the Disunionists for protection. Cotton, they say, is King, and will command the courtesies of the earth. *But cotton is a god at home, as well as a king abroad.*

If the Southern flag should be insulted on the sea, and we cannot avenge the disgrace for want of marine, will we cease to grow cotton? If we are invaded, and a maritime Power shall command our coast with permanent military positions, and drive every sail from the sea, will we turn into a wilderness our snowy fields of cotton? No such consequence will follow. If the Powers of the earth will let us grow cotton, we will continue to do so, without reference to our dignity or independence. We shall never stop its cultivation to humble an oppressor. In this separate Confederacy, if united at heart, doubtless the proud spirit of the South will, in the outset, make heavy and cheerful sacrifices to maintain its dignity and honor; but enthusiasm and excitement have but an hour to live, and then will come repose and heavy taxes—repose but to be disturbed by alarms and wars and taxes but to be multiplied and endless. I say nothing of the probable condition of the Northern Republic; doubtless that will be bad enough, if our whole trade can be diverted from her—a difficulty which seems to me insurmountable, so long as the Chesapeake Bay on the east, and the "King of Floods" in the great Valley of the Mississippi on the west of the mountains, shall draw their tributaries alike from the Free and the Slave States.

In the Union we have more than a million of friends, who will come around us in danger. They take our side at the ballot-box; and in the day of threatened peril will fight our enemies upon their own soil. If we withdraw from the Union we shall lose the efficiency of their friendship for our defence, and leave them no alternative but consolidation with our foes. Most truly did the father of his country proclaim to us that the Union is the 'palladium of our safety.' Why should we manifest such unbecoming fears of LINCOLN? He can turn neither the Army nor Navy upon us, while we sit under the shield of the Constitution. He can command no legislative powers to harass us by oppressive laws. He can claim no power above the Constitution, and we can defend ourselves under it.

If he should be elected, I, for one, do not fear him; and my prayer shall be as ever, for the prosperity and happiness of our country."

Affairs at Washington—President Buchanan and Disunion—Claims against Peru—Mexico and Spain.

From the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

I regret to say the alarm for the safety of the Union is on the increase here, even among the coolest and most conservative of men; and many profess to believe it gone beyond the hope of redemption. *Senator Wigfall, of Texas, called upon President Buchanan yesterday,* and notified him to make up his mind as to what would be his policy in the event of a secession of the Southern States, as it would certainly take place before the close of the present Administration, should Mr. LINCOLN be elected President. Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have exhibited great alarm at this formal Senatorial announcement, and is now greatly exercised on the subject. A distinguished gentleman repeated to him a remark made a few days since, by GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, to the effect that he was hurrying the arming of all the State troops, as he was determined to arrest the progress, through the State, of any Federal troops bound Southward. This would be treason in both the spirit and the letter of the law, and yet the Governor of Virginia does not conceal his views and purposes from the world. Have we not, then, fallen upon evil times?

The call made upon the Governor of Louisiana to assemble the Legislature of that State, in extraordinary session, is regarded here as the first toss of the ball, and *the Secessionists are terribly chagrined that Gov. Houston, of Texas, will not follow suit and call together the Texas Legislature,* which otherwise cannot assemble for twelve months to come. Old SAM is sound to the core on the Union question, and, if armed with the power to do so, would hang every Secessionist as a traitor. This the Southern leaders well know, and hence they dispair of any immediate countenance or sympathy from the Lone Star State—a state which voluntary parted with her separate independence and sovereignty in order to enjoy the blessings of our Federal Union. It is not expecting rather too much of Texas now to suppose she would be willing to aid in dismembering the Confederacy.

President BUCHANAN spent most of the day, yesterday, in close consultation with Secretary CASS, of the State Department, in relation to the condition of American claims against Peru, as the dispatches from Mr. CLAY, our Minister at Lima, submit a new proposition for their settlement. Mr. CLAY has been instructed, at several different times, to submit our *ultimatum*, and if not accepted by the Peruvian authorities, to demand his passports, and return immediately home. These instructions he has not obeyed, because, as the State Department supposes, he dislikes to terminate his mission, but as is suspected by others less charitable, because he is personally interested in these baseless claims upon Peru, and desires to secure some settlement before he leaves the country. It will be recollected that several vessels of war were ordered to Callao, at the suggestion of Mr. CLAY, for the purpose of frightening the Peruvian Government into terms These last dispatches report that President CASTELLO had been received and entertained on board the United States steamer *Lancaster* in grand style, and was treated with the greatest consideration by our officers. This, surely, was an odd way to frighten President CASTELLO into terms. It may be that Mr. CLAY perceived the folly of the course he proposed to pursue, and then tried the opposite policy—flattering attentions. It is understood here that the new propositions of Peru will be rejected by our Government, as they do not concede the point for which the Administration has been contending, viz., that Peru was *wrong* in seizing and confiscating the two vessels unlawfully engaged in taking guano. The question of damages our Government is willing to leave to arbitration, provided Peru will admit her course to have been wrong on principle. This Peru declines doing, but is willing to leave both questions to a friendly arbitration. This in turn the Government here declines, and thus the matter stands.

El Capitan MARTINEZ, of the Spanish Navy, is spending a few days in our city, where he is quite a favorite with those who have been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance. He is one of the most distinguished officers in Her Catholic Majesty's service, and is at present attached to the Havana Squadron. It was Capt. MARTINEZ who commanded before Vera Cruz when the correspondents of the New-York *Herald* fabricated those sensation paragraphs about anticipated hostilities between the United States and Spain. Instead of any unkind feeling or misunderstanding having existed between the officers of the two Governments, Captains JARVIS and MARTINEZ were on the most friendly terms. This fact I have from Capt. MARTINEZ himself, who speaks in the highest terms of the officers attached to our Home Squadron.

But a conclusive proof of the utter falsity of all these rumors that Spanish hostilities and Spanish aggressions on this continent is the fact that Capt. MARTINEZ is now here, charged by his Government with the duty of having constructed at American shipyards three first-class frigates of war for the Spanish navy, her own yards being already occupied with ships in the course of construction. Spain would hardly commence an undertaking of this magnitude in our country if she were contemplating, and now actually carrying on territorial aggrandisements on this continent. The contract for these ships will probably be concluded in a few days with some of the New-York builders. X.

FROM CANADA.

Slow Trips of the Canadian Steamers—More about the Chaudiere Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

The New-York papers should ask the reason why the Canadian Ocean Steamships, know as ALLAN and EDMONSTONE'S line, carrying not only the Canadian but the United States Mails, have been making such lamentably slow trips of late. The Canadian Companies obtained a contract from the Federal authorities by pretending that they could make the passage from land to land in less than six days, and would put the Mails on shore at River du Loup, 120 miles down the St. Lawrence. They have, however, in fact, always brought the Mail-bags up to Quebec, and they are in the habit of taking at least a fortnight to do it in. I don't say that the Chicago people do not find it to their interest to have part of the Mails brought this way, but when we consider that, by reasonable exertion on the part of the Company, at least four days quicker transit could be made than is actually made, some remonstrances should be addressed to the Company (or the Canadian Government,) by the American Press, if not by the Post-office Department. This fact should also be borne in mind, that the United States pay the Canadian authorities something like $300,000 per annum for ocean postage, being more than the Canadians themselves pay. So Uncle Sam can speak with authority if he chooses. I have no doubt that the Canadian newspapers would have teemed with articles about this matter were it not that the Ministerial journals are afraid of embarrassing the Government by mentioning the facts, and that the opposition journals are controlled by Hon. GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the opposition, who received $20,000 as a loan from ALLAN, EDMONSTONE & Co., for which amount they have a judgment registered against him. You see we have log-rolling and lobbying, bribery and corruption on a small scale, even here.

A good deal more gold, taken from the tributaries of the Chaudiere River, has been brought to town. There are evidently profitable diggings there, known to a few,—but the parties who left this to find out the locality, have not yet returned.

Culpable Delay of the English Mail for New-York and the Western States—Carelessness on the Part of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

I wrote to the *Times*, a day or two since, about the shockingly long passages now being made by the Canadian line of ocean steamers, which usually take a fortnight to come from Liverpool to Quebec, whereas they used to make the run in ten days. I urged that there was herein ground for complaint on the part of the United States Post office Department. I have now to bring under the notice of the readers of the same journal, and, I hope, under the special notice of the editor, an instance of unwarrantable delay on the part of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon* did make a tolerable passage on her last trip, arriving at Quebec last Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—a voyage of less than 12 days. Her news was even then anticipated by the *Persia's*, at Cape Race—but let that pass. The mail was put on the Grand Trunk train, which should have left at 6, but did not start till 7 P. M. The Company made no exertions to recover the lost time, although the train was only on the table to run to Montreal in 13 hours—a distance I have traveled in five. In consequence of this culpable neglect, the mail bags arrived at Montreal an hour too late to be put on the New-York train, and all a whole day in that beautiful city! Nor is this all. The mail for the Western States had to lay over another night at Toronto, owing to similarly defective arrangements. The consequence war that the *Persia's* mails not only got to New-York at least 24 hours ahead of the *Anglo-Saxon's*, which had started two day's in advance, while they are also ahead here, at Chicago and other cities West. This is too bad! What excuse the Canadian Post-office Department can give to that of the United States, I do not see. An humble apology is all they can offer. And in how far it will be profitable for the United States and England to allow Canadian railroads and steamships to continue to be their mail carriers, I am equally unable to say. Uncle Sam certainly ought to feel a little indignant, and I can only hope that his giving expression to his feelings will make the steamship owners and the railroad company wake up a little. I know that some members of our Government, who happened to be on the train I speak of, administered a severe rebuke and something like a threat of non-payment for mileage to Mr. BLOCKWELL, the manager of the Grand Trunk. If the American Postmaster-General backs them up, some good effect may result.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20 to 29 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar.—Nos. 4, 11, 11½, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 515, 1187, 285, 745, 315, 1343, 1021, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1441, 1435, 613, 1511, 737, 1, 977, 677, 1503. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1462, 538, 570, 1801, 988, 1004, 1812, 1816, 1818, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 963, 987, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1031, 703, 759, 222½, 1007½. *Part II.*—Nos. 828, 860, 864, 872, 874, 522, 640, 830, 836, 856, 844, 686.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2253, 2254, 1935, 1856, 373, 2141, 2062, 363, 1763, 2591, 2211, 2237, 2263, 2266, 2268. *Part II.*—Nos. 2100, 2213, 2238, 2239, 112, 295, 2184, 2269, 2271, 2272, 1929, 2077, 2188, 2198, 4629.

Court of Special Sessions.

A JUDICIAL JOKE—A MAN BEATS HIS MISTRESS AND HER CHILD—MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLES—FRAUDULENT VOTERS IN COURT.

On Saturday, Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS, disposed of seventy-five cases.

Of 27 persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing, four were allowed a postponement, two were fined, seven were imprisoned, two were acquitted, six were discharged under suspended judgment, and the charge against three was withdrawn. Of forty-three charged with petty larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, six were allowed a postponement, twenty were imprisoned, eight were acquitted, and six were remanded for sentence. Of four charged with illegal voting, one was remanded for sentence, two were acquitted, and one was remanded for further investigation. One person charged with illegally registering himself as a voter was remanded for sentence.

The mirth of the audience was occasionally excited by the remarks of prisoners, and the witticisms of the Court. One prisoner evinced the lasting impression which titles, in the land of his birth, had made on his mind, by constantly addressing their Honors, as "My Lords." Another prisoner, a young man, araigned for striking his father, when asked why he had done so, replied, "Because I didn't like him to lock me *out*." "Very well," said the Court, "you shall be satisfied, for I will lock you *in*."

Against a prisoner, Doyle, a woman appeared with her child in her arms. She stated that the accused lived with her, and was the father of her child. That on the morning after election he came home drunk, and abused and beat herself and child. Prisoner said he had a wife and child in Boston, and that his accuser had enticed him away from them a year ago to come here and live with her. Of late he had repented, and a fortnight ago, proposed to return to his first allegiance, but had been prevented by his present companion. He attributed the present charge to her anger on that account. He was sentenced by the Court to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

There were several complaints of wives against their husbands for ill-treatment, which were all disposed of by the wife relenting and withdrawing the charge.

Several prisoners, charged with larceny, pleaded intoxication in excuse, but without effecting any mitigation of penalty.

The cases of most importance were those of five prisoners charged with fraudulently voting, or registering their names. They were all, though apparently without means, defended by counsel. The first case was that of John Bryant, who attempted to vote in the Second District of the Seventh Ward. Police Officer Holly Lyon testified that the prisoner handed his vote to the Inspector and said that he had been naturalized. When asked where, he replied, in England. His vote was refused, and the witness arrested him without the order or request of the Inspector. Officer Pike, who took the prisoner to the Station-house, testified that Bryant had said, "I shouldn't have voted, if Brown hadn't urged me to. I didn't want to myself." The prisoner's counsel having raised technical objections to the form of the complaint, further consideration of the case was postponed till this week, and the prisoner was remanded.

The next case was that of James Scoles, who voted in the Fifth District of the First Ward.

Inspector Joseph C. Sculley testified—That when the prisoner presented himself to vote, witness refused his vote, knowing that he was not a voter in that district; that the prisoner stated he had been only two months in the county, but insisted on putting in his ballot; the general oath was then administered to him, and he swore that he had been in the county four months; the oath was administered twice, and carefully explained to him.

The other Inspectors then admitted his vote, but the witness challenged him and had him arrested.

Prisoner, through his counsel, pleaded guilty with a view to suspension of judgment, but was remanded for sentence till this week.

John B. Jackson attempted to register himself in the Third District of the Third Ward. John Fitzgerald, the Register, testified that the prisoner gave his residence No. 240 Washington-street. Witness knew that there was no dwelling-house, but only a store at that number, and asked the accused if he was not mistaken. The prisoner insisted that he was right. The Register then sent an officer with him to inquire, and if the man had made a false statement, to arrest him. On leaving the office of the Register, the prisoner tried to escape from the officer.

Carston Sirk testified that he occupied the premises No. 240 Washington-street, as a store, and that no person dwells there. He doesn't know the prisoner.

The accused stated to the Court that he had strolled into the Register's office accidentally; that he supposed it was an intelligence office. That he had been asked what ticket he would vote, and had replied the Democratic. He did not understand what purpose they had in asking him where he lived. He had lived, the last two years, at Savannah.

He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

James Schaunnessy, charged with fraudulently voting in the Eleventh District of the Eleventh Ward, was discharged, on a demurrer raised by his counsel, to the complaint.

Francis O'Neill had attempted to vote in the Thirteenth District of the Seventh Ward.

Officer Meschaum testified that the prisoner had offered to vote, when the witness informed the Inspectors that he was not a voter there. The prisoner was a vagrant, floating about from place to place, and had no residence in the district. Witness, knowing this, had arrested him. Three or four other policemen testified to the same effect, concerning the prisoner's character.

Sarah Carr testified that for two years the prisoner had lived in the district, and that his wife had died there a short time since. Her testimony being of a positive character, overbalanced the negative testimony of the police, and he was acquitted. The Inspectors had not admitted his vote.

An Important Opinion.

INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES STOCKS HELD TO BE TAXABLE.

The People ex rel. the Bank of the Commonwealth in New-York vs. *The Commissioners of Assessments and Taxes of the City and County of New-York.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES, and will be readily remembered. The Bank of the Commonwealth had invested in United States stocks of the loan of 1858 the sum of $103,000, and claimed that the investment was exempt from taxation under the United States Constitution. The Commissioners of Taxes denied that the investment was so exempt from taxation, and assessed the personal property of the Bank for the year 1859 at $561,165 16—being for the amount of capital stock actually paid in, less the sum of $158,834 84, which was invested in real estate, upon which the banking institution was located.

The Bank obtained a writ of *certiorari*, and took the question before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, where it was adjudged, after the return of the respondents setting forth the facts, that the investment was liable to be taxed. The assessment was thereupon confirmed. From that order the relators appealed to the General Term of the Court, when, after argument before a full Bench, the following opinion was now rendered, confirming the order of the Court below:

BONNEY, J.—The question to be determined in this case is of very great importance, and should receive a more deliberate and careful examination than the press of business of this Court will permit us now to give it. The case, however, will undoubtedly be carried to the Court of last resort for final adjudication, and I have therefore less hesitation in stating the conclusion at which, upon brief consideration, I have arrived.

The question, in my opinion, depends entirely upon the construction to be given to the "Act in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated Companies," passed April 15, 1857, (Laws of 1857, vol. 2, ch. 456, p. 1;) and for the purposes of this decision I assume that all stocks of the United States are exempt from taxation by the State Governments; and not only that *such stocks cannot be so taxed, Eo nomine*, but that individuals who are the owners and holders thereof cannot be taxed for the amount or value of the same as for personal property owned by them. (1 Kent's Com., 6th Ed., 425, &c.; Weston *vs.* City of Charleston, 2 Peters' U. S. Rep. 449, 469; McCullough *vs.* State of Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316; International Life Ass. Society *vs.* Commissioners of Taxation, 28 Barb., 318.)

The relator (the Bank of the Commonwealth) is a domestic corporation, created by and under the laws of the State, and subject to its authority and legislation.

The Court here cited at length the provisions of the statutes of this State in regard to the taxation of banking corporations, and then proceeded as follows:

Under these statutory provisions, the assessment in this case has been made on said balance of the capital stock of the relator, and, as it appears to me, in exact accordance with those provisions. There is no question here of surplus profits or reserved funds, or as to the *actual value of the stock*, (whatever may be the meaning of that phrase as used in Sec. 10, above referred to,) neither does it appear that *any part of said stock* was held by the State, or by any incorporated literary or charitable institution, or was excepted in the assessment roll, or was by law exempted from taxation.

But the relator insists that a deduction should have been made, *not of any particular part or shares of the stock*, as being for any cause exempt by law from taxation, but of the sum of $103,000 from the aggregate amount of the whole capital stock not invested in real estate, for the reason that such an amount ($103,000) of the moneys paid in for shares in said capital had been by the bank invested in stocks of the United States, and that such United States stocks are not subject to taxation by State authority.

Under the Statutes above referred to, as I understand them, taxes are assessed upon *the amount of the capital stock* of a corporation ascertained in the manner prescribed, and not upon any property purchased or otherwise obtained by the corporation, or in which such capital, or any part thereof, may be invested—excepting only the real estate held by the company, which is subject to special rules of taxation, and must be assessed at the place where situated, whether in this State or elsewhere; and it is to be observed that the Statute neither requires nor authorizes the insertion in any statement made under Section 3, above referred to, of any account or statement of the use made by a corporation of any part of its capital or other property, excepting only the part which has been used in the purchase of real estate, nor any specification of the personal property held by such corporation.

In my opinion these statutes clearly require that every moneyed or stock Corporation shall be assessed for and pay taxes upon the whole amount of the balance of its capital stock paid in and remaining after deducting the shares of stock excepted or exempt as above mentioned, notwithstanding a portion or even the whole of such balance may be invested in stocks of the United States held by such Corporation.

And this conclusion, in my judgment, does not conflict with the decision in the case of the British Commercial Life Ins. Co. *vs.* Commissioners of Taxes, 28 Barb. 318. That Life Insurance Company was a foreign corporation, using a portion of its property in carrying on business in this State, and under the laws of the State liable to taxation therefor. It stood in the same position as a non-resident natural person, and the assessment was on the property held in this State, and not upon any shares or portion of the capital stock of the Company under its charter.

Neither, as I understand them, are the definitions of the terms *capital stock* or *capital* given in the opinions in the case of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo *vs.* Supervisors of Erie, 4 Com. 448, in any respect inconsistent with this conclusion.

But it is urged on behalf of the relator that the said statutes, if this be their true construction, are unconstitutional, in so far as they provide for or authorize taxation by State authority of any part of the capital stock of the Corporation which is invested in Stocks of the United States. I cannot assent to that proposition. The State of New-York has by its laws created, or authorized the formation of, this Commonwealth Bank and other like Corporations, granting to them certain powers and privileges, and has also provided by law for the taxation of the capital stock of every such Corporation.

As soon as the capital stock of any such Corporation is paid in it becomes, as stock, the subject of, and liable to, taxation; and as I view the law, it must, during the continuance of the Corporation, remain so liable to taxation as stock irrespective of the property in which the money paid for the stock may be invested, or any use that may be made of such money by the Corporation; and if any part of the money paid in for its stock shall at any time be invested in stocks of the United States, such investment cannot affect the right of taxation, for the reason that the assessment of taxes is not upon the stocks of the United States or other property, owned or held by the Corporation, excepting only its real estate, but continues to be, as it was before such investment was made, an assessment on the capital stock of the company, created under the laws of the State, and thereby expressly made the subject of taxation. The Corporation which accepts and enjoys the privileges granted must take them *cum onere*.

And, in my opinion, there is no foundation for the suggestion now made, that the decision by the Court below is an invasion of the admitted rule of law that United States stocks are not liable to taxation by State authority. It is not in form merely, but in fact and in principle, that this assessment of taxes is upon the capital stock of the relator, and not upon the property in which the money paid in for that capital is invested; which property may be, and doubtless is, changing from day to day. But to permit the relator to escape taxation upon so large a portion of its capital, because it has seen fit to invest such portion in stocks of the United States, would, in my judgment, be an evasion of the law of the State, which created the Corporation, and made it liable to taxation on the amount of its capital.

The order made at Special Term should be affirmed with costs.

A. W. Bradford and Irving Paris for relators; Rufus F. Andrews for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*Fassett* vs. *Talmage et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Gillis et al* vs. *Jennings.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Harding vs. *Barney.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Fuller vs. *Barnes et al.*—Order reversed.

Bliss, &c., vs. *Bliss*; *Hoagland, &c.*, vs. *Wright*; *Guerney et al.* vs. *Smith et al.*; *Byrne, &c.*, vs. *Weeks, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lewis, &c., vs. *Jones and one other suit.*—Judgments for the plaintiff.

Hetzel vs. *Harmon*; *Schenck* vs. *Campbell*—Orders affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Chase* vs. *Grosvener.*—Bail reduced to $250 upon conditions to defendant.

Court Calendar—FOR MONDAY.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

For receiving stolen goods—Timothy O'Leary.

For false pretences—Madelina Pedro.

For assault and battery—Henry Herman, William Murphy, Patrick McIntyre.

For felonious assault—Thomas Shea, Nicholas Christman.

For forgery—Charles M. Symmes, Samuel Clark, Ann Crane.

For petty larceny—Joseph McCann.

For grand larceny—John Snyder, William Carney, William Roberts, Charles Livingston.

For carrying slung-shot—William Heaney.

For attempt at burglary—Patrick Langdon.

For burglary—Bahr Jacobowsky.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$4,000 U. St. 5s, '74....100¼
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s.... 94¼
1,000 Missouri St. 6s... 76
1,000 do............ 75¼
8,000 Cal. State 7s..... 92
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs..104
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.. 80
1,000 Erie R. Bs.. '75.. 61
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '62 61
2,000 do............ 60½
5,000 do............ 60
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 93½
1,000 do............ 93
6,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.B. 17½
3,000 do............ 17
5 Bk. of the Republic 117
14 Penn. Coal Co..... 80
55 Pa. Mail Steam. Co. 92
50 do............ 91½
300 do............ 92
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b30 79¾
807 do............ 79
50 do............ 78¼
1050 do............ 78⅛
100 do..........s10 78⅛
200 do..........s30 78½
950 do............ 78¾
100 do..........s10 78¾
1175 do............ 78⅞
10 Wyoming V. C. Co. 66¾
200 Erie Railroad...... 31⅞
1100 do............ 32
150 do..........s15 31½
300 do..........s30 31
50 Hudson R. R...... 55
550 do............ 54½
100 do..........s15 54¼
100 do..........s10 54¼
100 do..........s15 54
20 Harlem R......... 16
1100 do............ 15¼
500 do............ 15½
400 do..........b60 16
50 Harlem R. Prefer'd 37¼
420 do............ 37
600 Reading Railroad.. 36
400 do............ 35¾
100 La Cr. & Milw. R. 1¼
10 Del., L. & West.R. 90
150 Mich. Central R.... 58
100 do..........b10 58
50 do..........s10 57¾
300 do............ 57¾
150 do............ 57⅝
50 do..........b10 57¾
100 do..........s10 57½
100 do..........b30 58½
50 do............ 57½
100 Mich. S. & N. Ia.R. 15⅜
50 do............ 15¼
225 do............ 15
50 Panama R......s30.120
100 do..........b30.120
50 do............119¾
170 do............119
50 M.S.&N.I. G. S. b10 34½
200 do............ 34½
200 do..........s30 34½
150 do............ 34⅝
500 do............ 34¾
30 I. Cent. R. R. scrip. 69
10 do............ 68½
200 do............ 68
260 do............ 67½
600 do............ 67
225 do............ 66¾
100 do..........b10 67
600 do..........b15 67
5 Gal. & Chic. R...... 66
420 do............ 65½
1410 do............ 65
700 do............ 65¼
75 do..........s10 65¼
50 do..........s60 65
500 Clev. & Tol. R...... 29¼
100 do............ 29½
200 do............ 29⅝
100 do............ 29¾
50 do............ 29⅞
600 do............ 30
1175 Chic. & R. Isl. R.. 57½
550 do............ 57¼
150 do............ 57⅜
200 Chic., Bur & Qn.R. 78
100 do............ 77¾
225 do............ 76½
150 Milw. & Miss. R.... 11

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Indiana St. 2½.. 93
10,000 ErieR.3dm. bs.'83 91¼
10,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.B. 16
5 Bank of Commerce.100
105 do............ 99
200 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 90¼
250 do............ 90
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b30 79½
200 do........bnwk 78¾
600 do............ 78¾
100 do...........s5 78¾
600 Erie Railroad...... 32
100 Harlem R......... 15½
50 do............ 15⅝
50 Hud. Riv. R....... 55
100 Har. R. Prf'd...... 37½
100 do............ 37¼
100 do............ 37
100 Reading Railroad.. 37
200 do............ 37½
50 Mich. Cen. R....... 59
50 do............ 58¾
100 do..........s30 58½
50 Mich.S.&N.I.G S'k. 36
50 do..........s30 35½
250 do............ 35¾
150 do..........s10 35½
150 do............ 35½
200 Panama R....s15..119
100 do.......b60..120
50 M. So. & N. I. R.... 15½
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 68
100 do............ 67½
100 do..........b30 68
200 do..........s10 67½
100 do..........s30 67½
100 Gal. & Chic. R...s30 66
200 do............ 66½
100 do..........s30 66¼
250 do............ 66¼
100 Clev. & Tol. R...... 31
500 Chic. & R. I. R.... 58
200 do..........s10 58
100 Chic., B. & Q.R..s10 77½
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 11

MONDAY, Nov. 12—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was disturbed, and in several departments rendered quite dull and on a stand, by the Presidential election and the excitement from the South which follows the result. The Export movement of Produce is an exception. This continues active and notwithstanding a further advance in freights early in the week, the Corn Exchange finds a counteracting advantage in the continued favorable Grain advices from abroad. The receipts of both Grain and Flour from the West are very large, and the near approach of the close of Canal navigation stimulates the immediate movement. It is intimated from Albany that the Canal revenues for the season, growing out of the extraordinary Grain trade with the West, will exceed *three millions of dollars*. There is a light business doing in Dry Goods and Groceries, although the entries of Foreign Merchandise in both departments are ahead of the corresponding week last season. The dullness is attributed in part to the political agitation of the country, but the advanced stage of the Fall season must also be taken into the account. Both the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges begin to be embarrassed by the threatening attitude of South Carolina, and the financial concern which her example inspires in the more conservative quarters of the South. The license, amounting to a recommendation to suspend Specie payments, if carried out, before time is afforded for the calmer consideration of the issue of disunion, will, we apprehend, further complicate this difficulty. The sales of Charleston drawn bills on England were embarrassed by the question for the packet on Saturday. In some cases the corresponding Banks here remitted Gold to Charleston as requested, without making disposition of the Sterling Exchange intended to cover it. The utmost liberality, in this way, has thus far been manifested by New-York, and will, no doubt, continue to be shown to the full extent that prudence, under the threatening circumstances of the case, will permit. But the stoppage of payment by the Charleston Banks must, of course, change the whole nature of our Banking intercourse with that city. For the first time, our own Money market, near the close of the week, manifested sensitiveness to the present unhappy state of things at the South, and both Merchant and Money lender were, as a general remark, disposed to hold up until the storm blows over, or its true direction and consequences, as near as may be, ascertained. The same signs of caution preceded this feeling here from New-Orleans, where the Exchanges suddenly turned against New-York and England below the ordinary or Specie standard at this season of the year, thus inviting remittances of Gold by express from New-York, which are going forward daily to a moderate extent. In the decrease of Foreign demand, and with the regular California receipts to take the place of our remittances South, the inconvenience to the Banking movement here is much less than the profound concern everywhere felt for the cause of disturbance. The rates of Exchange on Europe necessarily weaken here with the cheaper purchases of bills at New-Orleans, and the amount wanted, in the ordinary course of the Import trade, is comparatively moderate. We quote first-class Bankers on London 107¾@108 ⅌ cent. The rates of Money are dearer on Discounts, by 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. outside of Bank, with increased caution in the classification of bills. On call, where the collateral is unquestioned and the margins liberal, 6 ⅌ cent. is accepted by lenders, who prefer to place their means at immediate command, while 7 ⅌ cent. is now the rule with a good many of the Banks and private Banking firms. The Stock Brokers are not at present heavy borrowers, the volume of speculation on the Exchange having been considerably reduced, as compared with October, and much of it that remains being for the further fall in prices, either on sellers' options or borrowed Stock. On this point, the Circular of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for Saturday's steamer, remarks:

"The operators for the fall are assisted by rumors of secession movements in the Southern States; buyers are inclined to wait until the Southern political effervescence has subsided, and so offer but slight resistance to the downward tendency of the market. Still the commission houses have a fair amount of orders, and purchases to a limited extent, for investment, continue to be made. It is worth remark that, although prices decline, the same feature of the market which we noted last week prevails, viz., a scarcity of cash stock—the "shorts" having to borrow largely from day to day to make their deliveries."

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	102@102½@102
New-York Central	82⅝@84@78@79½
New-York and Erie	31¾@34½@31½@32½
Reading	42½@35@37½
Rock Island	65@66@57½@58½
Michigan Guaranteed	38@42½@34½@35½
Michigan Southern	17½@18@15¼@15½
Michigan Central	62@57½@58½
Toledo	31@35½@29½@31¼
Galena	71½@73@65½@66¼
Illinois Central	72½@74½@67@68
Panama	123@124@119@119½
Pacific Mail	92@93@90@89½
Missouris	76½@77½@75¼
Virginias	86½@86½@86¼
Tennessees	88@86½
Illinois Central Bonds	93½@94@93
Hudson River	58½@60@54@55
Harlem Preferred	39½@40½@37
Burlington and Quincy	82@85½@75½@79
Harlem Common	16¾@17@15¼@15½

The fluctuations of the Stock market through the week were singularly feverish. A good demand was shown on Monday on the eve of the Presidential election, and the same feeling continued through the next day. After the result was known on Wednesday forenoon, a further improvement in prices, with some appearance of buoyancy, took place, but before the close of that day the market turned in the opposite direction and ruled heavy, and declining for the remainder of the week. The disposition, however, to force sales at the early Board on Saturday, made such comparatively cheap figures on many of the Railway shares, as to induce a reaction in the afternoon, when prices left off from 1 to 1½ ⅌ cent. above the lowest sales of the morning; the general Share market manifesting more steadiness, while the State Stocks were not pressed on sale at the reduced prices. It is scarcely necessary to add that the political operation of the week is the principal element that now affects the dealings of the Stock Exchange, absorbing for the moment the ordinary material influences which govern particular Securities, and direct the public confidence as to the future course of prices. The sentiment of the Street is much divided as to how long this agitation is to be kept up, as well as how far it should of itself enter into the value of Northern and Northwestern Railway property, or the price of the Public Stocks of the hitherto unquestioned conservative States of the South. The latter are too extensively pledged and implicitly trusted in what are called the Free States for the security of Banks of Saving in the East and Banks of Circulation in the West, to authorize a question of *Sectional* difference against the public faith, which Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., have solemnly plighted for the principal and interest of those Stocks under all trials and circumstances, financial *or political*.

The import entries at New-York for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $4,334,805 against $2,483,693 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,793,495 against $1,280,540 same week last season. And the Export of Specie $195,324, against $1,068,470 same week in 1859. The Specie balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury stands $5,736,796 against $5,639,258 at close of the previous week. As the last Bank Average was a rising one on the specie line, and against this some parcels of Gold have been remitted South, we look for no material difference on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The line may fall a few hundred thousands below $22,000,000. This time last year it stood $20,186,000, and with $800,000 less than now in the Sub-Treasury.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to:

amounted to	$199,254,000
Add week in November	4,334,408
Total to date	$203,588,408
Against same time in 1859	214,619,699
Decrease in 1860	$11,031,291

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1:

to Nov. 1	$80,263,000
Add week in November	1,793,495
Total to date	$82,056,495
Against same time in 1859	57,312,519
Increase in 1860	$24,743,976

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1:

and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	$44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1	378,000
Total to date	$44,835,000
Against same time 1860	65,860,243
Decrease in 1860	$21,025,243

The interest due Aug. 1, 1860, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will be paid on and after the 15th inst. at the Bank of the Republic.

We learn that Mr. JOHN B. WARING, President of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, died on Friday last, soon after his return from Europe, where he had vainly sought an improvement of health.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Company is to take place on Wednesday next, 14th inst. There has been some canvassing for proxies in view of a probable change in part of the Direction, but it would be well for as many Shareholders as possible to attend in person, first revoking their proxies, and then looking closely into the nature of the changes contemplated, as well as into the advantage and propriety of selecting the best men from all the tickets which may be proposed. We have not made inquiry into the merits of the differences likely to be canvassed, and suggest the general personal attendance of the Stockholders, without prejudice against a partiality for the whole or part of the old Board. It is, after all, the right way to determine all corporate elections, where the office of the concern is within reach of the individual Shareholders. This productive steamship property, and the Panama Railway, are likely to be less prejudiced by the present political excitement, in the Atlantic States, result as it may, than other great carriers nearer home.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	42,069	1,499,955	36,199	1,746,846	246,891
Schuyl. Canal.	46,754	1,196,604	27,174	1,212,834	16,230
L. Val. R. R.	15,068	522,252	13,752	672,844	150,592
Lehigh Canal.	34,216	913,015	23,606	981,402	68,387
Scranton S'th.	13,650	515,573	17,995	705,942	190,369
Do. North.	4,111	165,181	7,025	210,863	45,682
Pa. Coal Co.	20,189	639,559	18,042	643,935	4,376
Del. & H. Co.	17,308	530,465	17,973	426,635	103,830
Wyoming So.	—	513,156	—	408,662	104,493
Do. North.	—	335,726	—	334,264	D. 1,462
Shamokin.	6,399	147,184	6,488	171,260	24,076
Trevorton.	2,754	102,631	1,772	76,858	D.25,173
Broad Top.	2,999	107,337	1,682	159,093	51,756
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,310	55,084	3,012	83,298	28,214
Lykens Valley.	2,608	49,755	2,322	61,020	11,265
Total	210,435	7,292,877	177,043	7,895,756	

The falling off this week (says the *Miner's Journal*) is heavy, and there will be a considerable falling off next week also; and there is every indication now, that the supply of Coal will be short in the market, if the Winter should prove a severe one. The cities connected with the Coal Regions can, of course, obtain a supply, but more distant places, not so favorably situated, may suffer.

The Canal receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the first week of November, 1860, and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	54,400	1,097,000	235,100	307,100
1859	79,100	502,800	28,700	339,100
Decrease	24,700	Inc. 594,200	206,400	Dec. 32,000

The aggregates for the years 1860 and 1859:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	997,700	14,226,900	13,307,100	2,140,100
1859	586,200	3,045,200	2,470,500	1,589,800
Increase	411,500	11,181,700	10,836,600	550,300

Amount of tolls received 4th week in Oct., 1860.		$162,161
Amount of tolls received 4th week in Oct., 1859.		96,057
Increase (about 60 per cent.)		$66,104
Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1860		$2,593,203
Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including the 4th week in October, 1859		1,447,328
Increase in 1860		$1,145,875
Tolls in 1860 to Nov. 1		$2,593,203
Tolls received in 1859 from Nov. 1 to close of navigation	$276,617	
Add 60 per cent.	165,970	— 442,687
Estimated toll for 1860		$3,035,890

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for October, 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.
Passenger earnings	$11,134 43	$15,366 32
Freight	13,745 50	20,127 72
Mails and Express	1,046 33	2,531 98
Total	$25,926 26	$38,026 02
Last year		25,926 26
Increase		$12,099 76

The Boston Money Market is thus reported by the *Daily Advertiser* of that city, at close of last week:

"The money market in this city remains without any important change. The sudden and active demand for money for stock investments, noted last week, cost the banks a large amount of specie and led to a little uncomfortable feeling. That demand, however, has mainly subsided, and as there is no other call outside of the ordinary routine, money has now become a little easier. The banks have no very large supply of paper offering, and can meet the demands upon them with little trouble. During the week the loss of coin has ceased, and they had, as we understand, made a small gain in specie up to yesterday morning. The feeling seems to be more cheerful than it was early in the week, and rates are probably very little, if at all higher."

VIRGINIA PUBLIC DEBT, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Amount of certificates of State 6 ⅌ cent. registered debt	$18,436,641 63	
Amount of certificates of State 5 ⅌ cent. registered debt	322,000 00	
Aggregate amount of the registered debt of the State		$18,758,641 63
Amount of certificates of debt issued in the form of Coupon Bonds, payable in New-York		12,621,500 00
Amount of certificates of debt issued in the form of 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling Coupon Bonds, payable in London		$1,865,000
Aggregate public debt		$33,248,141 63

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 16,200 bbls. Flour, 231,617 bush. Wheat, 51,489 bushels Corn, 3,370 bushels Rye, 2,631 bushels Barley, 17,875 bushels Oats, 2,019 pkgs. Provisions, and 984 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at uniform rates. Sales 3,600 bales, mainly *in transitu*. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8	8	8½	8¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	11½	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	12½	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is less active for State and Western Flour, and prices of low and medium brands are tending downward. Sales 13,450 bbls., including superfine State chiefly $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, mainly at $5 47½@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30 @$5 35
Extra State	5 45 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 300 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour in moderate demand, in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, to-day, yet prices of desirable lots have not varied materially. The export inquiry has been restricted, although rates on freight to the principal parts of Great Britain have favored shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 162,000 bushels, including Canada White and Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 41@$1 55, mainly at $1 41@$1 47; red and amber Western, in store, at $1 37½@$1 38½; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 33@$1 37, chiefly red at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, afloat, at $1 27@$1 28, and in store on private terms; Milwaukee Club, afloat, at $1 25@$1 26½, and store at $1 27@$1 28. Racine Spring, part at $1 24; Chicago Spring afloat, at $1 19@$1 22, and on shipboard for Liverpool, at $1 24; red State, part at $1 32; and white Kentucky at $1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very moderate request at reduced prices. We have heard of sales of only 34,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., chiefly at 69c. for mixed Western, afloat; 71c. for do., in store; and 71c.@72c. for round yellow, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 72c.@73c., ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,200 bush. Barley is unchanged; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, including Canada West, 80c.@87c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Canada East, 72c.@76c., and State at 70c.@71½c. ⅌ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ⅌ bushel.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the canals to and including the 7th of November, have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	997,700	536,200	1,643,400
Wheat, bush	14,226,900	3,045,200	7,738,800
Corn, bush	13,307,100	2,470,500	6,233,500
Barley, bush	2,140,100	1,589,800	2,681,500
Rye, bush	286,400	297,500	465,000
Oats, bush	5,729,300	4,364,700	3,969,500

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue active and buoyant, including New ordinary to very choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Sales have been unimportant, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of about 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $22 50@$23 for No. 1, and $21 50@$22 for No. 2, on time.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been rather quiet, the recurrence of the Federal election having had a tendency to keep buyers at home. Most of the business done has been on orders, which, from the West especially, are coming in more freely. Prime over weights continue in demand, but the stock is almost exhausted, and buyers find difficulty in supplying themselves. For light weights, of which description the stock is unusually light for the season, the demand is increasing. Prices are steady, within the range of our quotations. The receipts from tanneries continue extremely light. The week closes with rather an increased inquiry. For Oak Tanned a fair demand prevails at unchanged prices." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, light Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, for banding, good, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 13c.@14½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19 18¾@$19 25, and Prime at $14@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 10½c.@11½c., and Shoulders at 8¾c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is inactive; sales 180 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request, at steady rates; sales 275 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in more request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 15½d.@16d.; Corn, 14½d.@15d., ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; and Hops, 1d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@16d. ⅌ bushel. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 16d.@16½d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ⅝c.@¾c. ⅌ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 620 tons, to Antwerp at $9,000; a Br. schooner to Cork and a market, previous to our last, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 16d.; a bark, 25,000 bushels, to New-Ross, Ireland, 17d. in shipper's bags; a Dutch bark, 320 tons, to a direct port in Ireland, Corn or Wheat, 17½d. in bulk; a bark, 20,000 bushels, same voyage, 17d. in bulk and shipper's bags; a brig, 12,000 bushels, same, Corn 17d. or Wheat 17½d. in bulk; a Br. brig, 220 tons, to Glasgow, Wheat 14½d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 600 tons, same voyage, 25,000 bushels Wheat 14d. in shipper's bags, and 300 bbls. Flour 4s.; a Br. bark and a Br. brig, same, 16s. in ship's bags, Flour 4s. 3d., and Resin 3s. 6d.; a ship, 650 tons, same, 14d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 4s.; a ship to Falmouth for orders, 17s., Wheat; a bark, 648 tons, to Plymouth, 17d., both in ship's bags; a ship, 600@700 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 14d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 400 tons, hence to Liverpool, 16½d.; a ship, 1,050 tons, to arrive hence from Boston, to load for Liverpool, £2,850; a bark, 496 tons, hence to Liverpool, Flour, 4s. 3d.; a For. bark, 400 tons, to arrive here, to any port in the United Kingdom, 16d., in bulk; a brig, 248 tons, to Cadiz, Malaga and back, $3,000; a schooner, 100 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $800; one, 131 tons, to West Indies and back, $475 ⅌ month; one, 147 tons, same voyage, $1,300; a Br. brig, 145 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $4; a bark, 348 tons, from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $8 under and $7 on deck; a schooner, 198 tons, to Sagua and back, Molasses, $3 50; one, 267 tons, to Cardenas, $2,800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining washing at home; she has lived in respectable families; has the best reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., front basement.

REMOVAL.—WM. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of the celebrated English Patent Spring Rollers, for Window Shades, removed to No. 78 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—WANTED, PROPOSALS for castings, weighing from 50 pounds to 2,000 pounds. Apply to A. J. WHITE, No. 9 Cortlandt-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of the boys' and youths' clothing business, with a moderate amount of means, may hear of a favorable opportunity to join a house now forming, by addressing, with real name, S. & CO., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN A PLANING, lumber and box business in this City. A person with $3,000 to $4,000 capital will find this a favorable opportunity to engage at once in a profitable business. Address with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000. The best of reference given and required. For particulars, address J. W., care Hubbard, Burges & Co., No. 78 Reade-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, &c., OF the well-known manufactory of mallable iron, gas and steam fittings, at No. 142 Centre-st. Inquire as above, or at the office of the Elizabethport Manufactory Company, No. 239 Pearl-st.

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50,000 COPIES of the RURAL AMERICAN, of Utica, N. Y., will be sent FREE in December next, to farmers and others who want the best, largest, most splendid and cheapest Agricultural Family Weekly in the Union! No other paper can now compare with it in style and real value—only $1 in clubs!—25 per cent. larger than any paper of the kind! Club Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Premiums magnificent. Circulates in all the States. Vol. 6 begins Jan. 1. Send your names singly or in clubs to T. B. MINER & SON, Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The DAILY GLOBE, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress in newspaper form, and the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, containing them in book form, revised by the speakers, will be printed by me during the session to commence on the 3d of next December.

For one copy of the *Daily Globe* until the 1st day of next April.......$3 00

For one copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* during the session.......$3 00

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No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it. JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1860.

TRAVELING AGENTS

Are paid $30 to $60 per month to canvas for the RURAL AMERICAN. Details sent in paper. Direct as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a small, private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid wants a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for two days, at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is now chambermaid. She would be willing to wait on table, if necessary.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting, or to mind children and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by respectable young woman as chambermaid or seamstress; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 9th-av., third floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, faithful woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; is a neat sewer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference; notes, or applications, addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to, and can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of game, pastry and jellies, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linen in beautiful style; has good City references. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., west side, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as professed cook; understands pastries, creams and jellies; can also make side dishes; has 15 years' reference from the best of families. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 525 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 25 Amity-st. Good reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 3 East 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of meats, game, soups and jellies, and all kinds of pastry; understands cooking all kinds of fancy desserts, &c., and a first-rate baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference; no objection to City or country; Staten Island preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has lived in first-class families several years, from whom she has reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchen-work for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meats and pastries; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at the corner of 31st-st. and 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as competent cook, and to assist in the washing, or can take a first-class laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable German girl, who speaks English, to cook, wash and iron, or would do the general housework for a small private family; understands baking bread and pies. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st. City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a first-rate cook and willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED a situation by a good woman as cook; also, as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country; will go separate or together; have the best of references; both understand their duties, and are willing to perform them. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A TIDY, respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron; has also some experience in baking; is willing and obliging; would go a few miles in the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DESIROUS of procuring a really good faithful domestic (for the City or country,) as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, to superintend the household duties of a gentleman's family; she can give the best testimonials from families where she has lived for the last seven years. Address E. A., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last five years. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st., for two days—third floor, front rooms.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A highly respectable Protestant young lady desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is competent to take the full charge of instructing two or three children; she would be a most desirable party for any family; is a good seamstress, and is willing to assist in housekeeping; can be highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to assist with children; would go South with a good family; the best of City reference given if required. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, cloaks and basques; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; she can come well recommended as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 234 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av.; best City reference.

AS WET-NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a most excellent and healthy nurse, (milk five months old,) with the very best recommendation from an old employer, at whose residence she can be seen, for two days, No. 360 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to learn the millinery trade; a private establishment, where she could board in the house, preferred. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 28, an experienced book-keeper and cashier, wishes employment till Jan. 1, writing up, balancing books, collecting or similar business, or would accept, immediately, permanent employment as book-keeper, cashier or clerk. Expectations moderate. References: Messrs. Vattman & Lloyd, Moses Taylor & Co., Melich & Co., Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, and others. Address, till Nov. 14, A. G. V., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a store; has been in a gentleman's furnishing and fancy store for five years. Can give good reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT single Englishman a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; has long experience in England and this country in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; his reference is unexceptionable from Europe, and can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store. Address J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to be useful to his employer; has good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an English Protestant, single man, to go in the country, who thoroughly understands his business; has satisfactory references. Address S. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address COACHMAN, Box 196 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a young Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, Protestants, the man as groom and coachman in a private family; has had twenty years' experience, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; also, the woman as first-class cook in the same family, as she understands her business thoroughly; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; both would be willing to go South, and has got the best of reference from their last employer. A letter addressed to E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by an honest, sober, steady young German; he is a careful driver, can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; can be seen for two days at Mr. Disny's harness store, No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man a situation as coachman or groom; good references given. Call or address D. G., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in C. Waters' harness-store.

AS EXPRESS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who has driven an express wagon for the last seven years in this City; would go as coachman or groom and take care of a small garden if required; is a good and careful driver, and knows the City perfectly. Address M. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation by a young German who understands his business well and has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 159 3d-st., in the cigar-store.

AS LAWYER'S CLERK—TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, a situation as clerk in a law office; can take charge of the real estate department; for capability and usefulness he refers to his present employers, with whom he has been for the past eight years. Address A. B., Box No. 1,518, Post-office, New-York.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man; understands his business; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to any part of the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, M. E., Taylor's store, Clinton-place, near 6th-av., or drug-store corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference given; is a single man, and has no objections to go in the country. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

A WAITER, &c.—A MAN WITH THE BEST of reference, wants a situation as waiter or light porter; will make himself useful; is smart, clean and tidy, and of good disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES a situation in some mercantile house; he thoroughly understands the routine of an office, &c.; good, plain writer; the best of references given. Address, J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE FIRMS ATTENTION.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent by a young man who is well acquainted with the dealers throughout the country. References from last employers. Address J. C. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN as coachman; must be a good groom, a steady careful driver, and know how to milk a cow, and willing to make himself useful; and have good reference. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening, at No. 44 East 34th-st.

A TINSMITH.—WANTED, A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS tin and sheet-iron work; also, repairing and setting ranges, can obtain steady work by applying to the New-York Furnace and Range Co., No. 623 6th-av.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious man and wife, to take charge of a small farm, a short distance from the City; references required. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 303 Bleecker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ONE OF HERRING'S SAFE KEYS, supposed to have been lost in Peck-slip or Pearl-st., between Front-st. and Franklin-square. A liberal reward will be given to any person leaving it with TIMOTHY H. BURGER, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 364 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ D. M. Dewey is our Agent at Rochester.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Toodles and Father.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Mother Goose—Horseshoe Robinson—Six Degrees of Crime.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The secession excitement in the South continues gradually to subside, and everywhere outside of South Carolina and Georgia the probability of a disunion movement grows "small by degrees and beautifully less." It is true, Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, and Senator Toombs, of Georgia, have resigned their seats in the United States Senate—so the telegraph informs us—but no particular significance is to be attached to the action of these gentlemen, inasmuch as it was the declared intention of the latter to resign whether the Republicans succeeded in electing Mr. Lincoln or not; and as the former could hardly do otherwise in the face of his repeated declarations. On the other hand, indications of movements on the part of the conservative people in the Slave States now begin to reach us. A meeting has been held in Augusta, Georgia, at which resolutions were passed, deprecating hasty action; and our dispatches generally show that a better feeling is everywhere beginning to prevail.

Yesterday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher devoted the day to lessons drawn from the signs of the times. His morning sermon inculcated "Faith in God's overruling Providence," while the evening discourse traced the causes and effects of political events of the last fifty years in America, and the consequent duties of Christians. Full reports may be found on another page. Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered a sermon in the morning on the political application to be made of the principles of Christian charity conveyed in Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 31st of October, arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Persia*. The causes which led to the disruption of the Conference of Sovereigns at Warsaw were subject of speculation in the prominent journals. The London *Times* insists that it was in consequence of the impossibility of any agreement among the antagonistic elements of which the Conference was composed. The Neapolitans had made another attempt to retrieve their fortunes in the field, in an attack upon the troops of Victor Emanuel. After a desperate struggle, however, they were repulsed, with the loss of a great number of men taken prisoners. Preparations were being made by Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel in conjunction to strike a decisive blow. Austria, through her Minister at Paris, had given an explanation of her immense armaments. She insists that her only purpose is to defend herself from aggressive attacks. There is very little other news of interest.

The steamship *Fulton* left this port on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, with 93 passengers and $185,600 in specie. The *Vigo* left at the same time for Liverpool, with 120 passengers and $1,000 in specie.

We have advices from the Pacific coast to the 31st of October, by two Pony Expresses—one telegraphed from St. Joseph and the other from Fort Kearney. The steamship *Moses Taylor*, the first of the new "People's Line," was advertised to sail on the 19th inst., to connect at Aspinwall with the *Coatzacoalcos* for this port. The news of the October elections, resulting as they did in such a sweeping triumph for the Republicans, appeared to have paralyzed both wings of the Democracy, and the Republican leaders were hopeful of carrying the State for Lincoln. At Peru, in Eldorado County, a remarkably bold robbery occurred on the evening of the 29th of October. Eight men, with masked faces, entered the store of Pearson & Co., and demanded the keys of the safe, which they procured, and took all the money and specimens of gold which the safe contained. Mr. Pearson made a movement to leave the room, when two shots were fired at him, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover. Six other men were in the store at the time, but the robbers got off with their booty. The advices from Oregon are to Oct. 24. It was believed that the accounts of Indian massacres in the Snake country has been much exaggerated.

Capt. Isaac Gilly and a man named Mahoney, both of whom are patients in the New-York Hospital, were poisoned on Saturday by the mixture of Croton Oil with their food, and the former is not expected to recover. Circumstances have been developed in connection with the case leading to the supposition that the poison was administered by a young sailor named H. W. Jennings and two other persons, all of whom are also patients in the Institution, with the object of causing Gilly's death and then robbing him of $200 which he had in a belt about his waist. The suspected parties are in custody, and they admit having given the oil, but excuse themselves by saying it was done by way of a joke and not with a criminal design.

The large stables owned by Charles Lent, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, were burned down early last evening, and 80 of the 121 horses which were in the buildings were burned to death. Mr. Lent's loss is estimated at $10,000 and none of it is met by insurance.

An important opinion was rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, by Bonney, J., touching the liability of capital stock of a corporation, invested in United States stocks, to taxation. In the Court of Special Sessions there was an unusually large calendar of petty crimes; five cases of fraudulent voting were investigated, and two of the accused were acquitted. A full report will be found in our legal column.

There was a further heavy fall in Stocks on Saturday forenoon, prices touching the lowest point of the season on most of the railways. In the afternoon a reaction occurred, of 1@1½ ℘ cent. New-York Central, after selling down to 78, closed 79½@¾. In the Money market there is increased caution among lenders, but no pressure among borrowers. Exchange lower—107¾@108 on London.

Flour was heavy and, in some instances, cheaper. Wheat was mainly sought after by shippers, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots. Corn was dull and lower. Cotton attracted more attention at steady rates. Sugars, Rice, Whisky, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, and Provisions were in moderate request. Hay and Hops were in fair demand. Metals, Hemp, Oils, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Freights were less active, and rates tended downwards. There were 486 vessels of all classes in port.

Southern Excitement and What Will Come of It—Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

It would be singular if all those in the extreme South who threatened a dissolution of the Union before the election, should immediately subside into peaceful submissionists the day following that event. There is no reason why they should. There is no more danger or inconvenience in persisting in the policy which has been pursued for years, now that it is ascertained that we are to have a Republican President, than there was in the days of Jackson or Taylor or Fillmore. The Disunionists of South Carolina and the Gulf States have dictated the policy of this Government, with the exception of four or five years, during the last quarter of a century. They have given their support to the Democratic Party on the single condition that its administrative policy should favor the extension of Slavery, and rigidly withhold patronage from all who oppose or refuse actively to coöperate in the support of pro-Slavery measures. Whenever there has been any shrinking on the part of the Northern Democracy from this policy, the Southern ultraists have, until recently, had little difficulty in reining them into line by threatening to break up the party and the Union itself. The tactics of the ultraists have never disappointed them but once, and it is not surprising that those who have so long relied upon them should still have faith in their virtue.

The ebullitions of passion, indignation and disappointment which have been exhibited in the Cotton States during the last few days, therefore, give us no surprise. They were expected; and they rather disappoint us by their moderation than by their excess. It will be noted that while individuals declare that the Union should be dissolved, legislative bodies, the Governors of States, and public meetings, only propose to call Conventions, or to send Commissioners to sister States, or to raise military companies by way of preparing for emergencies. But they invariably avoid committing themselves or the public to downright treason. This is wise and prudent, and we are gratified to see it. There is much real uneasiness in Southern minds growing out of misrepresentation of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, and the President elect. A General Convention, or a series of State Conventions called to deliberate upon the posture of affairs, cannot fail to be attended with good results. Threats of disunion are always thrown out in the heat of passion—they generally constitute the climax of fire-eating orators, and mean no more than the hard swearing in which very excitable or thoughtless people indulge. But the discussion of a proposition to secede from the Union, before a deliberative body charged with the responsibility of acting in the name of the whole people, must necessarily draw forth a full and frank statement of the perils and difficulties which are to be anticipated outside of the Union, as well as those which are to be apprehended within. Many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before these State Conventions can be elected and drawn together; and in the meantime, public opinion will have been sobered down by discussion and reflection, and the Conventions will meet under circumstances more favorable to calm deliberation than the moment in which the stunning news of the Republican triumph reached their constituents.

While these exciting movements are taking place in the South, the President elect will be busy in search of materials for his Cabinet. He will not confine his inquiries to the States which gave him their suffrages; and what is unprecedented in the case of a President triumphantly elected by the people, he will not fail to take into his Council men who were arrayed against him during the late exciting canvass. The selection of such men as John Bell, John M. Botts, Emerson Etheridge and Winter Davis to take charge of the several Departments of the Government, in company with wise and firm men of his own party in the Free States, cannot fail, without any sacrifice of principle, to conciliate the respect and confidence of the great majority of Southern men. Such an Administration may not be exactly what the South would have, but it will give assurance that Mr. Lincoln meditates no encroachment upon the rights of the States and no line of policy insulting or injurious to the South.

The active energies of this great country are now directed to the formation of Free States out of the uninhabited territories. It would be next to impossible to counteract this national impulse, by a Federal Administration thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Slavery propagandism; while to an Executive in full sympathy with the masses, the task of checking the spread of Slavery will be easy. There will be no necessity for Congressional legislation; and the enactment of a Wilmot Proviso, supposing the thing possible, with majorities in both branches of Congress committed strongly against that policy, would be an act of wanton offence to the South, and highly prejudicial to the diffusion of liberal ideas in that section of the Union.

We assume that this will be the policy of the President elect, from the palpable necessity of the case, as well as from all we have learned of the wisdom, moderation and good sense of that distinguished person. With both branches of Congress against legislating for the prohibition of Slavery, he could not, if he were so disposed, do anything more than recommend the policy; and he will be too wise and too politic to advise an unnecessary, impracticable and offensive measure, the only effect of which must be to repel the conservative and Union-loving people of the South from his support.

The election of Mr. Lincoln has been sufficient to reassert the time-honored constitutional power in Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories; but, practically, there is no necessity for exercising the power at the present time, and no occasion can arise for its application unless new Territories are acquired. The Republican Party are now the masters of the situation, and their policy, as it regards the Territories and Slavery, is a "masterly inactivity." They should inculcate their principles of Slavery restriction, and encourage their diffusion North and South; but they have no occasion for legislative measures. It is now evident that a Pro-Slavery party can never regain power in this country, and that Slavery can never be extended. What we now have to do is, simply, to keep public opinion right, and we hazard nothing in predicting that every foot of the public domain will be converted into Free States by the free choice of those who are destined to settle on it.

If any Republican is disposed to doubt the potency of Federal patronage in moulding the institutions of the Territories, we refer him to the case of New-Mexico, where Slavery has been nominally established on a soil as little favorable to the institution as that of New-England. It is well known that this has been accomplished by the direct and persistent efforts of the Slavery propagandists whom Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan have sent there as Governors, Judges, and in other official capacities. When these amateur cultivators of the exotic weed shall be taken away, it must inevitably die; and the last remnant of Slavery in the Territories may in this way be wiped out by removing its official propagators, and substituting honest friends of Freedom in their places.

We believe that "the logic of circumstances" will necessarily constrain the incoming Republican Administration to the adoption of a line of policy not essentially different from that above indicated, and that this policy will develop itself in time to satisfy the great mass of Southern men that they have nothing to fear from Mr. Lincoln. We are, therefore, quite sanguine in the belief that the South will not be precipitated by a few disappointed demagogues into irretrievable ruin, merely to make good the threats of these braggarts. No one has threatened disunion except the adherents of Breckinridge, and this fact of itself, by betraying an arrogant love of power and tenacity of place, will disgust the honest and conservative masses, and cause them to recoil from the desperate and treasonable schemes of the Disunionists.

The American Party.

The members of the Albany Regency made a bargain last August with the firm of Hunt, Brooks and Duer, of the following nature: The Regency were to give the naming of ten men on the Fusion Electoral ticket of the State to Messrs. H., B. and D.; in return for which Messrs. H., B. and D. agreed to give to the said Fusion Electoral ticket the full vote of the American Party—said vote to be judged by that cast for Millard Fillmore, in the struggle which elected James Buchanan to the office of President.

Charmed with such an offer, and bamboozled by the blandishments of Brooks, the enduring affection professed by Duer, and the harmonious utterances of Hunt, the too confiding Regency did not object to make payment in advance. They allowed Messrs. Hunt, Brooks and Duer to name their ten American Electors, and they were adopted by a Democratic State Convention, over which the Regency rode and ruled with a rod of iron. But let us see the result. Let us, by an appeal to those figures, which cannot lie, discover in what manner and to what extent the sellers-out of the American Party have failed to deliver their goods.

Commencing with the County of Albany, where that potent spirit, P. Cagger of No. 57 State-street, holds undivided sway,—we find in 1856 this county gave to Mr. Buchanan 7,751 votes; to Mr. Fillmore, 5,301 votes, and to Mr. Fremont 5,016. Now if Messrs. Hunt, Brooks and Duer had carried out their bargain in good faith, the Fusion of the Americans with the Democrats should have given a clear and triumphant majority last Tuesday to the Fusion Electoral ticket of 7,036 votes. But Messrs. H., B. and D., did not carry out their bargain, as is abundantly evidenced in the fact that the Fusion ticket only received 1,350 majority in Albany County.

But the case of Erie County is still a grosser instance of deception on the part of the American leaders. Four years ago, the voters of Erie cast 7,536 ballots for James Buchanan; for Millard Fillmore 5,520, only leaving 6,901 votes for Col. John C. Fremont. Putting the Democratic and American vote together, it will at once be seen that the Regency were entitled by contract to a majority of 6,155 for their Fusion Ticket; but what must be the disgust of all upright commercial minds, on learning that this very County upon last Tuesday gave a majority of more than one thousand eight hundred for Lincoln and Liberty!

Coming nearer home, we find that Kings County gave 14,174 votes for Buchanan; for Fillmore, 8,647; and for Fremont but 7,846. From these figures it is clear that Fusion should have received a majority of 14,975 ballots in this county, if Messrs. H., B. and D. had been faithful observers of their bargain. But the fact is that Fusion only received 4,652 majority, thus proving that not only must the entire American vote of 8,647 have gone over to the Republicans, but also that 1,675 Democrats must have joined them to make up the difference between the actual majority for Fusion upon last Tuesday evening and what it should have been had the full American and Fillmore vote been cast in its favor! We thus learn that in Kings County, not only did the Regency not receive one single American vote in return for the ten electors given to Messrs. Hunt, Brooks and Duer, but that they even lost more than 1,675 Democratic votes by the bargain—these probably being adopted citizens driven into the Republican ranks by their dislike of the Native American Party.

In like manner we find that Renssalaer County gave 4,415 votes for Buchanan, 4,548 for Fillmore, and 5,153 for Fremont. This County should therefore have given a vote of 8,963 for the Fusion ticket, which would have been a majority of 3,810 over the Republican vote. But, in the words of a lamented orator, whose name, just at present, we fail to remember, "things in general have changed greatly since William Henry died;" and have changed so greatly in Renssalaer County that between sunrise and sunset on last election day, the benighted citizens gave a majority of 286 for Lincoln.

Passing to Monroe County, the same failure of Hunt, Brooks and Duer to carry out the terms of their contract with the Regency for the delivery of the American vote at the Fusion warehouse, will be made painfully conspicuous. Buchanan had 4,683 votes here; Fillmore, 3,070—an aggregate of 7,753; while the "Pathfinder" had but 7,584 sustainers. Monroe County should, therefore, have given a majority of 169 to the Fusion ticket, whereas it really did give a majority of 3,525 to Lincoln and Hamlin. The same general results are observable through all the other counties of the State; but we shall content ourselves with noting that the City of New-York, which should have given, according to the figures of four years ago, a majority of 44,054 in favor of Fusion, did only actually give a majority of 28,887 in favor of the Anti-Republican coalition.

Under such circumstances as these, should the Albany Regency bring an action against Messrs. Hunt, Brooks and Duer for obtaining ten electors on the Fusion Electoral Ticket under false pretences, what jury of intelligent politicians in the land could fail to find the three prisoners guilty? It is a case manifestly within the meaning of the statute, and the Board of Canvassers in every county might be safely cited as witnesses for the prosecution. Messrs. Cagger, Church and Richmond are entitled to the undivided sympathy of all who have hearts to feel for innocence made the prey of criminal deception.

But as every cloud has its silver lining, so this calamity which has overtaken the Central Democratic managers must prove fraught with blessings to all the honest voters of our State. We shall no more have a little knot of intriguers parading round from State Convention to State Convention, professing that they carry a Power of Attorney for the full American vote in their pocket, and offering to dispose thereof—always for "consideration paid in advance"—to the highest bidder. We have got rid forever of the men who are in the habit of demanding "half the State ticket," under penalty of supporting the "Jacobs on the other side of the way;" and for this, if for no other favor, let us gratefully thank the Fusion mongers of our City and State. A few discarded officers of the Native American Party may still be in the market for sale; but the rank and file of that organization have cast in their lot, once and forever, with the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The President's Organ.—The official organ at Washington seems to be in an amiable mood. Forced to recede from its disunionism, it seeks comfort in commonplace mendacity. Deprived of a new luxury, it falls back upon its accustomed diet. We do not see that its falsehoods are any more nutritious than usual, but they are somewhat grosser, and evidently cost more effort.

In its issue of the 9th, the *Constitution* devotes a column to the Times. Its aim is to distort our recent remarks on a real peril which hangs over the South, into a menace. We told them they were in danger of negro insurrections, because they had constantly informed their slaves that Mr. Lincoln, if elected, would set them free. The *Constitution* says this is "holding negro insurrections *in terror* over the South." "Not a word of rebuke," adds this journal, "has the Editor for those who would precipitate the catastrophe he describes." The Editor of that sheet knows perfectly well the intrinsic and essential falsehood of his version of our remarks. He knows perfectly that there was not a syllable in the article which warrants any such construction as he puts upon it.

We simply warned the South of an impending danger, for which their political demagogues are alone responsible. Does the *Constitution* deny the reality of the peril? Or is it only solicitous to shift the responsibility for it from those to whom it belongs? If the latter be its purpose, its anxiety is natural:—for it has done quite as much as any other journal to lay the foundation for such insurrections throughout the South. Wherever it has had access to any slaveholding community it has filled their ears with the falsehoods which may bear their fruit in these bloody scenes.

Whither has he Fled?—We have on record a speech delivered not many weeks ago by Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in which that always moderate and pious gentleman made the following declaration: "I will never remain in the Union twenty-four hours after Lincoln's election, so help me God!" This solemn and fervent vow was received with cheers by the intelligent citizens of Princess Anne County, who well knew the Governor and his fidelity in keeping every promise. But now, the melancholy contingency which was to cause the departure of Mr. Wise out of the United States having arisen, his many friends at the North are anxiously inquiring, to what part of the earth has he betaken himself? His devotion to the South forbids us to believe that he can have crossed the briny deep to Europe, at a time when the sunny section of his nativity may at any moment need his trenchant arm to point with his sword the road of her conquering legions as they march Northward to camp in New-York. This destination, then, being placed out of the question, many believe that he has retired to Coney Island, which clam-producing region has been formally dissevered from the United States by the decree of Gov. Gil. Davis, bearing date last Wednesday morning.

Not so Great a Sacrifice, After All.—That the Federal officers of South Carolina, who have resigned their places, are still not wholly destitute of some prudential considerations, may be inferred from the fact that, on the very day of their forwarding to Mr. Buchanan the documents dismissing Uncle Samuel from his capacity of being their employer, some friends of theirs introduced into the State Legislature a bill providing that the patriotic gentlemen in question should continue to receive out of the State Treasury the same salary which was allowed them by the National Government.

This strikes us as being a very good bargain for the resigned officers. They are now individuals of leisure, with nothing to do save receiving the thanks of a gallant people for their "chivalrous self-sacrifice;" while at the same time they will continue to draw just as many dimes and just as many dollars as Uncle Samuel formerly paid them for the discharge of arduous and responsible duties! On these terms there are very few of us who would not resign the occupations by which we now earn our daily bread. There is a good deal of method in the madness of these people, after all. But what does *the State* gain by the change?

Amusements.

The Philharmonic Society will be able, ere long, to "declare the close of its sweet century." The 75th Concert was given on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, and brought together the faithful Company of the musical elect in large numbers. The serious political and financial complications of the day, however, produced their effect, and relieved the throng from that outside pressure which, in past times, has so often swelled the coffers of the Society at the expense of the comfort of their audiences.

Schumann, Beethoven and Mendelssohn were represented in the orchestral programme. The first of these composers, put on his trial for murdering harmony (of which crime he is constantly accused by half the cosmopolite critics of the art,) was patiently heard through his third Symphony, and acquitted by a competent jury. No unseemly applause, however, followed the verdict, and the approval won by this composition was so modest in its sincerity that it seemed to have been rendered rather to the masterly evolutions of Mr. Eisfeld and his musical Seventh Regiment of performers, than to the ideas of the "divine Robert." This third Symphony throws up here and there a sweet or sparkling musical thought, but lacks general spirit and fire. The opening *Allegro* savors of Mozart and flows limpidly along, in a clear stream, revealing the light fancies which make its bed. But it grows turbid soon with earthy deposits, and sudden inbursts of subsidiary torrents. Robert Schumann in music recalls Robert Browning in poetry. The gold of each lies not in placers, but in the rock, and must be patiently sought for, bored after, and blasted out. Still, gold in each case does exist, and we may say of Schumann as Socrates said of Heraclitus, "What little I could understand of his works was admirable; and what I could not make out I have no doubt was equally excellent."

Mendelssohn is—who shall say how different? The overture "Calm at Sea," was indeed a "happy voyage." It reminds you, indeed, in many of its airy and fantastic complications, of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," but take all Mendelssohn's typical music, it leaves behind a delightful thrill not unmingled with regret. This master has a delicious coquetry in his way of answering with a new melody the heart's unuttered *encore* of one which has already moved it, that is eminently worthy of study and emulation. Beethoven, it is true, could ring and modulate the most fairy-like *motif* through all the inspired metamorphoses of harmony as wonderfully as Demosthenes held up Philip for honors to the gaze of Athens, but we admit a personal preference for the opulence of melodic invention. However, our last word was with Beethoven on Saturday, for the overture to Leonore No. 1, (played now for the first time here,) sent the audience home in that gently pensive mood which a belle may be supposed to carry away with her bouquets from a ball at which she has won a victory in every dance, but has been forced to resign for each success, a partner quite as worthy of her charms as him she chose.

The three chief works of the evening apart, the Concert of Saturday was admirable. Mme. Schroder Dummler sang the remonstrance of the *Princess* in "Robert le Diable" with intense feeling, and a liquid purity of voice which made us almost forget that we were hearing music which the world has admired for a quarter of a century.

Herr Noll also must have his thanks for the courage with which he ventured into the forest aisles and profound recesses of Vieuxtemps' stirring *Concerto* in F sharp. He begun, indeed, with a somewhat tremulous and uncertain touch, but gradually warmed into a spirited and well-accented interpretation of the composition.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Inauguration of the People's Line—The New Almaden Case—Political Matters.

St. Joseph, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to and including Oct. 27, arrived here at noon to-day. Through some error the news was not intercepted at Fort Kerney.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

There have been no arrivals since Oct. 24.

Sailed, United States steamer *Saranac*, for Panama, Oct. 25; ship *George Lee*, for Hong Kong, Oct. 26; and ship *John Marshall*, for Puget Sound.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 12, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* is advertised to sail for Panama Nov. 19, to connect at Aspinwall with the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, for New-York, thus forming what is denominated "The People's Line" between San Francisco and New-York. Not much confidence is yet expressed that this line will really go into operation, although the agent, who is a son of Marshall O. Roberts, protests that his principals are in earnest for a permanent opposition to Commodore Vanderbilt. The price of passage in the first cabin is advertised to be $150.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, addressed an immense audience in this city, last evening. He avowed his intention to abide by the doctrine of non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories, not as a principle, but as a policy.

Two men were dreadfully lacerated at Eruso Valley on the 25th, by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Republican victories. One of them, named Gaylord Campton, will probably lose both eyes.

The great New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine case is still pending in the United States Circuit Court. The argument was opened for the claimants by J. C. Peachy, whose speech occupied a week's time. He was followed by Edmund Randolph, for the Government, who spoke during the entire session of another week. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, for claimant, has been speaking continuously for the past three days, and has just closed, and Mr. Randolph has commenced his reply. Reverdy Johnson speaks next for the claimants, when Mr. Randolph will make the closing argument for the Government. As an intellectual struggle, this case has seldom had an equal.

The Directors of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad have let out the contract for completing the work within three years, for two millions of dollars. The distance is about 45 miles.

The 29th of November has been appointed by the Governor for a day of general thanksgiving.

Recent intelligence from Oregon says that the account of the late massacre of emigrants cy the Sheke Indians was much exaggerated. Col. Wright had received positive information that all but eleven of the trains had arrived at the settlements in safety, and that strong hopes were entertained of the escape of the eleven that had become separated from the main body.

The first considerable rain of the season occurred in Oregon on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

STILL LATER NEWS.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco on the 31st of October, passed here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. By this arrival we get the following news:

The Pony Express from St. Louis on the 10th of October, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th.

The argument in the New-Almada Quicksilver Mines case continues. Randolph having spoken continuously on the side of the Government every day since the departure of the last express. He is still in the midst of his argument. Reverdy Johnson speaks next, when Mr. Randolph makes the closing argument. The Court-room has been crowded during the trial, nearly all the lawyers of the city giving their constant attention to the great intellectual struggle.

The political campaign draws towards a close with less excitement than anticipated. Disastrous Eastern news seems to paralyze both wings of the Democracy. Senator Gwin and Ex-Senator Weller, on their political tour, arb coldly received, sometimes postponing a meeting for want of an audience. The Douglasites fare little better. All parties concede Lincoln's election, and the Republicans are gaining strength rapidly, as they recruit mostly by drawing volunteers from the Douglas Democracy. The Breckinridgers are gaining some incidental advantage, almost the only advantage they have had since the campaign opened.

The Republican leaders are hopeful of carrying the State, and were not the election so near at hand, making it difficult for politicians to change in favor of the prospective winning side, the State would be given up by all parties to the Republicans.

On the evening of the 29th eight men, with masked faces, went into the store of Pearson & Co., at Peru, Eldorado County, and demanded the keys of the safe, at the same time presenting pistols at Mr. Pearson. He gave up the key when they opened the safe and took all the money and specimens of gold it contained. Mr. Pearson made a movement to leave the room, when two shots were fired at him, one taking effect just over the right eye. He is not expected to live. Six men were sitting around the stove when the robbery was committed, but being unarmed they did not offer any resistance.

Large quantities of ore of the Calaveras Copper Mines await purchasers. San Francisco shippers will only pay $35 per ton for it landed on the wharf. The miners are still bhsy running tunnels, &c.

The dates from Oregon are to the 25th of October. The Legisloture adjournee on the 19th, having passed a large number of bills and a score of memorials to Congress. The Committee of Ways and Means estimate the current expenses of the State for the two years next ensuing at $62,600. The recent massacre of emigrants by the Snake Indians forms the principal cause of the memorials to Congress. The establishmen of military posts along the line of the overland travel from the Missouri River to some safe point on the Columbia River is also prayed for.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Arrived, Oct. 27, steamship *Uncle Sam*, from Panama: 29th, ships *Golden Fleece* and *Golden State*, both of which left New-York the same day, and reached this port within a few hours of each other.

Sailed, Oct. 27, ships *Panama*, for Liverpool; *Mary Ogden*, for Callao; 30th, *Neptune's Favorite*, for Callao; *Ocean Bird*, on a whaling voyage. The clipper-ship *Meteor* has commenced loading a cargo of one hundred tons of wheat for the English market.

Trade with the country continues moderately active. The quantity of goods going forward to the interior is large, but the city trade use the opportunity to reduce stocks, preparatory to the wet season, making new purchases in rare instances, and then only of sufficient extent to fill orders in hand from their own customers. The market evinces little change since the last report. Candles were quiet; sales at 23¼c.@23½c. Butter has been quite active for Isthmus. The *Uncle Sam* brought 1,875 packages, a good deal of which was heated. Favorable news coming to hand at the same time of diminished shipments from New-York, a better feeling arose enabling holders to attain an advance. The range of 27½c.@30c., with choice to extra at 29c.@30c.; other provisions are quiet and unchanged. Foreign spirits are heavy. Domestic spirits are drooping; a small lot of American brandy changed hands at 51c. The export demand for Wheat continues steady at $1 50 for choice. Some small purchases of Barley have been made for New-York.

There is an increased demand for Money, and for the steamer for to-morrow short loans are done at 1½@2 ℘ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York is advanced to 2¾@3 ℘ cent., according to amount. Gold bars rule at $8 70@$8 80, and the supply ample. Full average treasure shipments will go forward to-morrow,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

Cause of the Failure of the Warsaw Conference.

Another Victory of the Piedmontese Over the Neapolitans.

Explanation of the Intentions of Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 31st October, arrived at this port late last night.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Oct. 28.

The *Olive*, (American,) from Liverpool to Calcutta, was abandoned July 26; a portion of the crew were landed at St. Helena on Sept. 10.

The *Chamois*, of Halifax, N. S., was stranded, Oct. 27, near Rugen, but will probably get off. Crew saved.

The *North Briton* went ashore on Tuesday, at 6 A. M., at Ballycastle, about two hours' sail from Londonderry. Every exertion was being made to float her. The grain was being thrown overboard, together with other articles. Assistance had been sent from Londonderry, and no anxiety was felt for passengers or ship.

There were no signs of the *Vanderbilt* at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FAILURE OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The *Daily News* says: "It is very generally asserted and believed that the failure of the Warsaw Conferences mainly arose from the prominence given by the Czar to a revision of the Treaty of Paris—that being the main object of the policy of Russia."

The *Times* says that the cause of the breaking up of the interview was ostensibly on account of the illness of the Empress Dowager of Russia, but really because the terms on which the Emperors met each other were such as to render a protracted intercourse extremely undesirable.

Warsaw, Friday, Oct. 29.

It is stated that the Warsaw interview maintained to the last a purely personal character as regards both the Princes and their Ministers. At the interview on Thursday last, no stipulation was made, no convention of any kind was concluded, nor was even a protocol drawn up.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred upon Count Richberg the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Andrew.

The Emperor of Austria has presented to Prince Gortschakoff a snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Turin, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The official *Gazette* maintains that the Pontifical prisoners are treated with generosity and solicitude.

Naples, Saturday, Oct. 27.

King Victor Emanuel has arrived at Teano.

An engagement took place yesterday between the fourth *corps d'armée* and the Neapolitan Royalists. After a combat of two hours the latter fell back upon Gangliano, leaving a great number of prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese.

To-morrow the Court of Cassation will proclaim the result of the voting on the question of annexation.

Naples, Sunday evening.

The official return of the voting on the question of annexation, in the cities and provinces of Naples, is as follows:

Ayes..............185,468 | Noes..............1,807

In the other provinces the votes are equally favorable to annexation.

LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

Turin, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Emanuel had arrived at Sessa.

Garibaldi had gone to the head-quarters of the King.

Sessa, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

After the concentration of the Sardinians yesterday, a reconnaissance was made by the Sardinians on the left bank of the Gurigliano.

Naples, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Garibaldi and Emanuel, whose military operations are now combined, are preparing for a battle with the enemy.

Victor Emanuel is, nevertheless, expected to enter Naples on the 30th. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

Naples, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—The result of the voting in the Kingdom of Naples, with the exception of two provinces, from which are still wanting, are as follows: Ayes, 1,102,499; Noes, 9,371.

Rome, Saturday, Oct. 27—Lamoriciere has been created a Roman noble.

AUSTRIA DECLARES HER INTENTIONS.

According to instructions received from Count Rechberg, Prince Metternich has explained to M. Thouvenel the Austrian policy.

His explanation contains four points:

1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its exterior policy, Austria will fulfill with sincerity the reforms announced in the "Diplom" of Oct. 20.
2. Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy. The *present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack.*
3. Austria will not abandon the system of non-intervention.
4. Austria considers that the assembling of a Congress would not bring about a practical solution of the Italian question, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which, however, there is little likelihood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* will remain open to visitors during the Winter. Some 30,000 persons had visited her during her stay at Milford Haven.

The Prince of Wales had not arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

On Friday, Oct. 26, Lord Palmerston presided over the annual meeting of the Leeds Ragged School Society.

His Royal Higness Prince Alfred embarked in the *Euryalus* on Wednesday, Sept. 19, for England. His reception throughout the Cape Colony has been of the most grgtifying character.

The Duke Decazes died at Paris on Thursday, Oct. 25, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the "notabilities" of the First Empire and the Restoration. The Duke has left a mass of papers, particularly his correspondence with the Duke de Richelieu, during his London Embassy.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"It is stated that the Emperor has decided that a fourth battallion shall be raised for every infantry regiment in the service. The Minister of War is already taking measures to carry the Emperor's decision into execution."

The *Times* says: "We hear with sincere regret that Chevalier Bunsen has been suddenly taken very dangerously ill. The absent members of his family have been summoned, only it is feared, to be present at the beath-bed of this distinguished man, whose loss would be lamented by a large circle of friends in England."

Earl Manvers died at the age of 82 on Saturday last.

The *Times* says that Admiral Sir Charles Napier was seized with a sudden and severe attack of illness, which has caused serious anxiety to his friends.

A return has been made up at the War Office which shows the sums that have been voted by Parliament to meet the expenses of hostilities in China. These make up a total for the current year not far from £10,000,000—the entire produce of the year's income tax.

The *Times* says: "The volunteers were first returned at 70,000 strong, then as 140,000, and now it is probable that the members approximate to 200,000.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 27th promulgates the convention supplementaries to the treaty of commerce between France and England, and which was concluded on the 12th October.

The Customs tariff subjoined to said convention will come into operation Nov. 1, 1860.

The *Moniteur* announces that on Oct. 30 the Emperor will review the Imperial Guard in the Bois de Boulogne, on which occasion there will also be a sham bivouac and encampment.

Paris, Monday, Oct. 29.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree concerning those articles of merchandise of British growth or manufacture, specified in the treaty of commerce, which are imported into France otherwise than in French or British vessels: "1. A surtax of 25c. per 100 kilos will be levied upon articles which are either free from all entry dues or liable to a maximum duty of 3f. per 100 kilos. 2. The surtax decreed in the law of April 18, 1816, will be applied when the duty exceeds 3f. per 100 kilos."

Monday Evening, Oct. 29.—The *Patrie* says: "Prince Metternich and Baron Hubner were received yesterday by the Emperor. It is asserted that Baron Hubner will leave to-night for Vienna."

Prince Napoleon's yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, has arrived at Cherbourg, to be refitted and provisioned for a long voyage.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts concur in announcing that for some days past greater activity has been observed in commercial circles.

The consumption of tobacco in France increases in an immense proportion. In 1815 it was only 53,000,000, and 1858 173,000,000, having in that time more than tripled. There is a net balance, in the budget in the present year, to the Treasury of 125,498,467f.

The price of wheat and flour remains firm in the Paris market.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Federal Council, yesterday, replied in a note to the demands of the French Government concerning the affair of the flag of *Sion*.

The Federal Council observes that, before the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, no vessels hoisting foreign colors ever landed on the Swiss shores, and maintains the theory expressed in a former dispatch in reference to international offences.

Berne, Monday, Oct. 29.

The result of the elections for the National Council took place yesterday, in the triumph of the National policy, represented by M. Stroempflis. The opposition party of Vaud obtained a majority over the Government.

The elections for the new Federal Assembly commence to-day. It is expected that the Liberals will obtain a majority everywhere, except in the Canton of Lausanne. The new Assembly will meet in the first week of December and proceed to the election of the members of the new Federal Government. The Marquis De Turgot is expected to return in a fortnight to his post as Ambassador of France.

GERMANY.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sunday, Oct. 29.

In yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the notice given by Sardinia of the blockade of Ancona was discussed. The Assembly resolved upon simply shelving this notice, declaring at the same time that they could not altogether agree with the policy of Sardinia in Italy.

The Federal Diet resolved in the same sitting upon the expediency of equipping the Federal fortresses with rifled guns, and declared that it gratefully accepted the offer of Prussia in reference to this new kind of armament.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Marshal O'Donnell has declared that the Government of Morocco has only asked for a longer delay for the payment of the war indemnity.

Rios Rosos is about to proceed to Rome on a mission; but that Spain is resolved to observe strict neutrality as regards the affairs of Italy.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday Evenining, Oct. 29.

The English funds are rather less weak to-day, but transactions have been unimportant. The first bargains were 92¾@92⅞ for Money, and the final prices were 92⅞ for Money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. The next Consol settlement is fixed for the 6th of December, and the last price for that date was 93@93⅛.

In the Discount market the demand was moderate. There were no Gold withdrawals from the Bank today.

THE TEA TRADE, OCT. 29.

The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 967,955 ℔s., which is an increase 41,745 ℔s. on the week.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 30—The English Funds opened at an improvement of an eighth, and the market generally has exhibited firmness, although the highest prices were not maintained to the close. Consols for Money were first quoted 92⅞@93, at which they were quoted at the close, and 93 for for Nov. 8. For the new account, Dec. 6, the final operations were 93⅛@¼. The market, apparently, was not influenced by any political news.

In the discount market, the best short paper is readily taken at 3¾ ⅌ cent. At the Bank there is a full average demand. In the Stock Exchange, loans were offered at 2 ⅌ cent.

At present the impression seems to be that no advance in the Bank rate of discount will take place. On Thursday, the last price from Paris was 69, showing an advance of an ⅛.

Illinois Central and New-York and Erie declined.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Monday, Oct. 29.

There has been considerable excitement in the market to-day, in consequence of the reported killing frost in the Southern States being corroborated, and the sales exceed 25,000 bales, 15,000 on speculation and for export. American descriptions having advanced ⅛d. ⅌ ℔., other sorts are partially ⅛d. lower.

Oct. 30.—There has been an excited demand for Cotton again to-day, and sales exceed 23,000 bales—13,000 on speculation and for export. Prices ⅛d.@1-16d. higher than last Friday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.

The market was firm at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, OCT. 30.

A good demand was experienced for Wheat at fully the prices of Friday, or about 1 ⅌ cental lower than on Tuesday. There was a reduction of fully 6d. ⅌ barrel; sack Flour unaltered; Oats 1d. ⅌ 45 ℔s. dearer. Beans brought 1s. ⅌ qr. more money. Indian Corn was in good request at 39s. for prime yellow and mixed, while white, from scarcity, is worth 46c.@47c., ⅌ 480 ℔s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

Oct. 30—Sugar advanced 16d. ⅌ cwt. Coffee flat Tea firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet. Scotch Pig Iron 52s.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Wednesday, Nov. 7—9½ P. M.

Case beats McClernand in Springfield City 76, and about 50 in the county—but the election of McClernand is conceded.

The delegation will stand as before—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 5—with a slight hope of Gillespie's election in the Madison and St. Clair District. Richardson beats Prentiss by a reduced majority.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S RE-ELECTION INSURED.

Springfield, Wednesday, Nov. 7—9 P. M.

Sufficient returns have been received to insure a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Senators elect stand:

Republicans	78
Democrats	55
Doubtful	1

The Senators holding over were equally divided—six Republicans and six Democrats.

The House stands:

Republicans	42
Democrats	33

Majority on joint ballot, excluding the doubtful Senatorial District composed of Fulton and McDonough, 11.

MISSOURI.

Forty-four Counties of Missouri give Bell, 34,428; Douglas, 32,909; Breckinridge, 14,976; Lincoln, 13,456. Bell will carry the State by a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000.

TEXAS.

Returns from Texas indicate that the State has gone strongly for Breckinridge. His majority in Galveston is 500, and in Houston 300.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is certain for Bell by about 2,000 plurality.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth County, official.—For State Senator, Anthony Reckless, Democrat, 4,196; Bennington Gill, Republican, 2,977. For Congress, Augustus Green, Democrat, 4,075; J. L. N. Stratton, Republican, 3,131. Average of the Democratic ticket, 3,995. Average of the Republican ticket, 3,096. Average of the straight Douglas ticket, 16.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The *Gazette* has returns from 115 counties. Bell gains over Goggin's vote 13,174; Breckinridge gains 8,137.

GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, Sunday, Nov. 11.

It is barely possible that Breckinridge may obtain a majority in Georgia; 28 counties are yet to hear from.

Statement in Regard to Western Trains.

Atchison, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 10.

The *Champion*, of this city, publishes a statement of the number of trains which have outfitted at this place this season for the gold regions, Utah and the forts on the Plains. Ninety trains, composed of 1,773 wagons, employing 2,020 men, 693 mules, 18,171 oxen, and carrying 8,220,883 pounds of merchandise, have gone out. This amount is double that of any previous year.

Conflagrations.

BURNING OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL IN BUFFALO—LOSS OF LIFE.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 10.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Clarendon Hotel, and rapidly spreading, destroyed the main building situated on the corner of Main and South Division streets, and the wing extending through to Washington-street. The wing on South Division-street was saved.

H. Q. Chamberlain, oyster dealer, jumped from the fourth story and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Carland, of the firm of Carland & Beirne, clothiers, was burned to death. The building was owned by Orson Phelps, and valued at $90,000, upon which there is an insurance of $40,000 in New-York and New-England Companies. The furniture, owned by Mr. Hodges, of the American Hotel, and Mr. Bickford, proprietor of the Clarendon, was mostly destroyed. Loss on furniture about $9,000, fully insured. Mr. H. Peabody, druggist, loses about $3,000 above his insurance. Minor losses will make the total loss not far from $120,000, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, which prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building. It is rumored that four servant girls are lost, and it is thought that many strangers have perished also. One man in the fourth story raised a window and explained that he was a stranger and could not find the way out, and couldn't live another minute in his room, and begged the crowd to save him. He was not seen again.

SAW-MILL BURNT IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The extensive saw-mill of M. & L. Glenn, in the Seventeenth Ward, with a large quantity of lumber, was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 9.

The latest Mexican advices say that Marquesas, with 5,000 men, occupied Queretaro.

The Liberals had seized $100,000 worth of Church plate.

The steamship *Clyde* has arrived at Havana with Vera Cruz dates of the 28th ult.

The Constitutionalists had lost 2,000 men by the explosion of a mine at Guadalajara. They afterwards raised the siege.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

The Juarez Government had granted an extension of the Tehuantepec charter. Señor Ocampo had been appointed Foreign Minister, and Señor Mata Minister of the Treasury. The members of the British Legation had permanently retired from Mexico; a portion of them came by the *Tennessee*. The Constitutionalists are still before Guadalajara. The country is in a dreadful state. Miramon proposes to resign. The British, Prussian and Spanish Ministers, with Mr. McLane, were at Jalapa, and it was believed some decided step was contemplated.

News from Pike's Peak.

Fort Kearney, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Western Stage Company's coach from Denver City, on Monday morning, passed here for Omaha at 5 P. M. yesterday, with the mails, a full load of passengers and the Express matter. It brought no news of importance from Pike's Peak or the Plains.

The Pony Express, going West to-day, passed here at 11 A. M., being considerably ahead of time.

The California Overland Central and Papois Pony Express matter from St. Joseph, on Tuesday, passed here at 11:45 this morning, being several hours behind time, caused by heavy roads.

There is a rumor current here that the Pony Express is to be discontinued between this place and St. Joseph, making this its Eastern Terminus.

Two coaches of the Overland Express, which left Denver on Tuesday morning last, passed here between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, both coaches loaded with passengers.

From Papois, by this arrival, we learn that Judge McLane, who was arrested some time last week, escaped, and was rearrested on Saturday, the 3d inst., when he gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance on Monday, the 5th inst. The charges against him are not specified, but, according to the statement of the *Rocky Mountain News*, it must be a grave one.

The weather is clear and warm.

The schedule time for the Pony going West to pass here is at 1 P. M., on Mondays and Fridays; but, until to-day, the usual time of passing has been, since the establishment of the telegraph office, from 6 to 8 P. M., on Mondays and Fridays.

News from Havana.

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 9.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 5th inst. The news is unimportant.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana on the 8th inst., has arrived.

Sugar was dull at 8½ reals. The stock was 85,000 boxes against 30,000 boxes. Grinding had commenced and the crop was excellent. Molasses was quoted at 3½ reals for clayed.

Exchange on London was at 12¾@13 per cent. premium, and on New-York, 2@4 per cent. premium.

Freights were dull.

The steamships *De Soto* and *Philadelphia* sailed for New-York on the 6th inst.

The Medical Student Trouble in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 10.

R. K. Belden, medical student, and his companions, had their final examination at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on the charge of killing George S. Stafford with a dirk knife. Belden was committed for murder, and W. H. McCulloch was held in $5,000 bail, and W. A. Baldwin in $3,000, as aiders and abetters in the crime.

The Superintendency of the West Point Academy.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Maj. Beauregard, Captain in the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and will relieve the present Superintendent at the close of the approaching semi-annual examination of cadets.

Six Schooners Ashore.

Oakville, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Six schooners, viz.: the *Antelope*, *Great Western*, *Brainard*, *Gem*, and two others, were driven ashore here during the gale last night. No lives were lost.

Schooner D. G. Shannon Ashore.

Squan Beach, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *D. G. Shannon*, Capt. Rowe, from Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast, came ashore this morning at 3 o'clock, north of Squan Inlet. No lives lost.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. CORVETTE CUMBERLAND.

Last night the United States corvette *Cumberland*, the new ship appointed to relieve the sloop-of-war *Savannah* on the Home Station, arrived outside the lights and came temporarily to anchor. She will come up this forenoon to the Navy-yard, and will fire the usual salutes for the Commandant. The *Cumberland* comes to his port to take on board a fine armament which has been prepared for her by the Ordnance authorities, and to complete her crew. She has at present about 230 men attached to her, who were drummed up in Boston; the marine guard, comprising about 40 "gray-backs," are graduates of Washington. A cabin for Com. Prendergast has been fitted up on the vessel's spar-deck. We append a list of the officers now on board the *Cumberland*: Captain, J. Marston; Lieutenants, J. S. M. Moray, Alexander Murray, James H. Rochelle, Charles H. Green; Fleet Surgeon, Thomas Dillard; Assistants Do., Jas. D. Grafton and Frederick Vanbilber: Sailing Master, J. O. Selfridge; Captain of Marines, M R Kintzing; Lieutenant Do., Chas. Heywood, late of Brooklyn; Paymaster, Petrell, and subordinates. The *Cumberland* is a 24-gun vessel, having formerly been a first-class frigate.

A detachment of 50 United States troops left this City on Saturday in the steamer *Jamestown* for Norfolk, whence they will be immediately transferred to Fort Monroe. They were recently enlisted men, and looked soldier-like.

A large detachment of United States troops was to have left this City to-day for California, but special orders from the War Department postponing their departure have been received. Order No. 8, from Head-quarters of the Army, assigns the post of Commandant of the Department of Texas to Gen. Twiggs; and that of Adjutant-General to Major W. A. Nichols.

The *St. Louis* (corvette) returns immediately from Florida, where she put in to repair, for Vera Cruz. She is one of the vessels regularly attached to the Home Squadron. The late Commodore McIntosh's family left the Warrington Navy-yard for Mobile, in the gun-boat *Mohawk*. The *Crusader* was expected at the former place.

The California mail brings us news to the effect that the steam-frigate *Saranac*, after being thoroughly overhauled at San Francisco, had joined the Pacific Squadron again. The gun-boat *Narragansett* was about to leave Guayaquil for Panama. The officers and men of the fleet, generally, enjoyed good health.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Fort Kearney, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Arrived to-day from Camp Floyd, Utah, First Lieuts. Norris and High, with twenty dragoons, *en route* for New-Mexico. They will leave to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth. Orders were received by yesterday's mail to send from here all the Government teams but six; as wood has to be hauled eleven miles, it has excited great anxiety among the officers how they are to collect fuel for the Winter.

The last three days the weather has been clear and warm.

SUPPOSED PLOT TO POISON AND ROB A SICK MAN.

Three Patients at the New-York Hospital Arrested for Mixing Croton Oil with the food of Another Patient—One of the Prisoners States that it was Done by way of a Joke.

On Saturday evening the discovery was made at the New-York Hospital, of a plot on the part of some one to poison Capt. Isaac Gilly, master of the coasting schooner *Sea Bird*, who, for some time past, has been a patient in the institution, under treatment for intermittent fever. The circumstances of the occurrence, as narrated by the officers at the Hospital, are as follows: Capt. Gilly occupied a bed in the same ward with three men named H. W. Jenkins, Chas. Brown and John Keiger, and a few days since in their presence he took from his person a leather belt, containing $200 in gold, and having counted the money, he replaced it about his waist. The exhibition of this little hoard seemed to have excited the cupidity of the three patients whose names have been mentioned, and a plot was concocted by them, as subsequent developments appear to indicate, by which they were to obtain possession of the money. Accordingly on Saturday last, at dinner time, some Croton oil was poured into the soup which had been served to Capt. Gilly, but the unpleasant taste which was thus imparted to the mixture, induced him to leave it almost untouched. During this time it is said that the man Jenkins had narrowly watched the action of the Captain, and, having observed what disposition had been made of the broth, he took occasion to overturn the bowl which contained it upon the floor, as if by accident, hoping in this way to destroy the evidences of the plot. Capt. Gilly had not entertained any suspicion that the nauseous compound contained poison, therefore he made no statement of the case to the nurse in charge of the ward. Later in the day he obtained permission to take a walk, and while down-town he placed his money in one of the savings' banks, returning to the Hospital in time for tea. At tea-time he and another patient, named Mahoney, were each supplied with a bowl of milk. Its appearance, however, was very dark, and, although the matter was made the subject of remark between them, it did not deter either from swallowing a large draught. Soon afterwards both were taken ill, with symptoms of having been poisoned, and the peculiarly unpleasant taste of the milk led them to believe that the dose had been administered in that. Mrs. Reynolds, the nurse, was informed of their suspicions, and to satisfy herself, she tasted some of the mixture which Gilly had left in the bowl. The result was that her lips became blistered, and Dr. Harris, the house surgeon, was made aware of the matter. After tasting the milk, the doctor unhesitatingly stated that it had been tinctured with Croton oil, and immediately Superintendent Darragh was sent for. Meantime Gilly and Mahoney had become so sick that fears were entertained that they would not survive the night, and a messenger was dispatched to the office of the Detective Police, asking assistance to investigate the circumstances. Detectives Bennett and McDougal were detailed to inquire into the case, and having done so, they took Jenkins, Brown and Keiger into custody, a linen coat which had been worn by the former having been found partly saturated with Croton oil. The prisoners were taken to headquarters, where all of them are now detained pending an investigation by a magistrate of any charge which shall be brought against them. Jenkins admits that the poison was placed in the soup and milk by himself and the other accused parties, but states that it was done for a "lark," and with a desire to "physic" Capt. Gilly. This story, however, is not fully credited. It has not yet transpired whether the prisoners obtained the oil from the Hospital dispensary or from a drug-store, but in either case it is not probable that they could have been ignorant of its poisonous properties. At a late hour last night the patient Mahoney had recovered sufficiently to be considered out of immediate danger, but Capt. Gilly's symptoms were still unfavorable.

EXTENSIVE STAGE STABLES BURNED DOWN.

Eighty Horses Roasted Alive—A Tenement House Endangered.

The one-story frame buildings, covering five lots of ground, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, used as stables for Charles Lent's "Red-bird line" of omnibuses, took fire shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, and were soon completely destroyed, involving the destruction of eighty horses, two omnibuses, several sets of harness, and a quantity of feed. The fire broke out in the hay-loft, occasioned, it is supposed, by the carelessness of an employe of the establishment, and so rapid was its progress that the firemen, although they quickly responded to the alarm-bells, at once became satisfied of their inability to save the buildings from destruction, and consequently their exertions were mainly concentrated upon one object—that of saving the horses, of which there were 121 in the stables. The task was one of much difficulty, and could be only partially accomplished, it being next to impossible to stir the animals, as they had literally become asphyxiated with fright. By blindfolding them, however, 41 of the 120 were led out of the stalls, but the remaining 80 were roasted alive. It was intensely horrible to hear the mad neighing and loud groaning of the agonized brutes as the fire swept over them, and when the flames had been subdued the feeling of horror was changed to one of disgust at sight of the charred and half-burned bodies which lay scattered about. Mr. Lent estimates his loss at $10,000, each animal being worth on an average $100, and the destruction of buildings, omnibuses, feed, &c., makes up the other $2,000.

There was no insurance whatever upon the property. The neighbors have complained for a long time past at the apparent carelessness of the stable-men in handling their lamps, and the fire is attributed to that cause. The flames extended to the tenement-house in the rear of the stables, No. 315 Thirty-first-street, and injury to the building to the amount of $200 was done. The occupants, besides having a portion of their property destroyed by water, were greatly alarmed for their personal safety, and many were forced to leave the building. A dwelling-house at No. 334 Tenth-avenue, owned by John Quigg, sustained a slight injury. For the short time that the fire raged, the heavens were brilliantly illuminated.

The Southern Medical Students in this City.

The Southern Medical Students who were so violently attacked with inflammatory speeches and a morbid desire for immediate secession, last Friday night, are in a state of convalescence, we are pleased to learn. Not one, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has left the City for a warmer climate, or is likely to do so very soon. A further study of the diagnosis of his peculiar case has convinced each of them that they may hibernate at the North without injuring either the state of his constitution or the Constitution of his State. The flare-up, like many another, has simply ended in smoke. Two of the three framers of the resolutions by which, in John Brown's day, the Southern medical students at Philadelphia left the City of Brotherly Love, are now attending lectures at the New-York University Medical College in Fourteenth-street, and intend to complete the course. Except Paris and London, there is no city in the world in which the young idea may be taught to cut like a surgeon and dose as a doctor should, to so great advantage as in New-York.

The Medical Colleges and Hospitals of the Metropolis have a name beyond the water. All in this country who seek to study medicine know this, and none will lightly sacrifice the opportunities here afforded them.

A Flushing Railroad Drawbridge Carried Away.

On Friday last, while the drawbridge over the Flushing Creek was turned to permit a vessel to pass through, by some mismanagement or bad steering, the vessel struck the abutment, which sustains the revolving portion of the bridge, with such force as to throw the whole structure from its position. The draw was so much damaged as to require a suspension of the through trains, but the cars, which were fortunately on the Hunter's Point side of the creek at the time, continue to make their regular trips, with the exception of that to Flushing. By the efficient exertions of Mr. Boitorff, the Superintendent of the Road, the bridge was put in thorough order on Saturday, when the through trains resumed their regular trips.

Death from Supposed Violence—Negligence Somewhere.—Mary and Bridget Kinney, sisters, residing at No. 246 East Eighteenth-street had a dispute together about two weeks since, which resulted in a fight. During the encounter, Bridget beat Mary to such an extent that is was necessary to remove her to Bellevue Hospital for medical attention. Subsequently Bridget was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, by whom she was imprisoned, pending the result of her sister's injuries. On the 2d inst. Mary died, and was buried, without an inquest having been held on the body, or information of her demise having been communicated to the Police Magistrate, and, as a consequence of this neglect, Bridget still remains in prison. The fact of Mary's death having yesterday come to the knowledge of Justice Connolly, an investigation of the matter will be made.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

FINE PARIAN STATUARY,

RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON, BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Good Joke.—A Trip to Europe for Nothing.—They tell a good story about certain wealthy parties married recently in an aristocratic locality. It appears that the bride-to-be and her family labored under the not uncommon but ludicrously snobbish idea, that a properly magnificent and *distingué* bridal outfit is only to be purchased at Paris; and actually made a special voyage to Europe for the purpose of purchasing mantles, jewelry, &c., in the French Capital. Of course, they paid enormous prices for everything, giving over one hundred dollars for a single mantilla. Highly elated, they returned to New-York bringing their rich purchases with them; but between the day of their return and that fixed for the wedding, it was divulged in high circles, that a majority of the Parisian articles, and especially the gorgeous mantilla, had been offered for sale in a Broadway establishment. In fact, the bride had seen Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., at the Crystal Palace Emporium of Mr. Wm. R. Roberts, so superior to her French articles, that she had the latter placed on sale in Broadway, and gave a full order to Mr. Roberts!

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. Gurney & Son., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to the end of Express line from New-York.

Address Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. Bridge pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to Horace Greeley, *of the New-York Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York*.

[Advertisement.]

Medical.—The undersigned, pupil of Ricord, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. Carnochan and V. Mott, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility, and certain other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. Hammond, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

For Asthma, Bronchitis and Rheumatism try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and be assured of a prompt and radical cure. During half a century's practice these remedies have been used with a marked and unfailing success.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 11.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton*—C. A. Meier and lady, Miss Ellerherst, R. Berger, Mr. Ladler, Chas. Linherr, Miss E. Metz, Alma Wespler, A. Ullmann and family, F. Schulenberg, P. Le Dantee, C. Poppe, M. Schroder, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Loley and family, and 250 in the steerage.

Nov. 11—*In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana*—J. C. Paez, J. Miranda, A. Lagrifour, R. Alcock, R. Aiken, Mr. Hallman, M. Mendwit and 3 daughters, J. Fernandez, F. Arrigimaga, J. A. Dalton, E. Ramerez, R. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Pendleton, Mrs. M. A. Coons, Miss Drinkwater, Mrs. M. C. Nichols.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 4 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, ——.

Barks White Sea, Evans, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Gem of the Sea, Patterson, Malaga, Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brigs Altavela, Reid, Wilmington, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wm. Rice, Cowell, Galveston, ——; Maria, Guilhomat, La Rochelle, King & Godillot.

Schooners Susan, Bearse, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; C. Gaskill, Dutton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. A. Griffin, Forden, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Gazelle, Williston, Providence, master; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; W. H. Gould, Smith, Gibraltar and a market, S. Nickerson; Oxford, Washburn, Gibraltar, J. R. Dow; Three Brothers, Elzey, Tappahanock, Van Brunt & Slaght; Banquet, Newell, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master; George Washington, Bertram, New-Haven, master; Willard, Cann, Newport, master.

Arrived......Sunday, Nov. 11.

U. S. Frigate Cumberland, Commarston, Portsmouth, N. H., 4 ds., was anchored outside the Bar last night.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, via Southampton Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Gelpecko, Keutgen & Rechett. Nov. 1, lat. 49 50, lon. 8, passed ship Augusta, (Brem.) Same day, passed ship Post, (Brem.,) bound E. 8th, lat. 43 24, lon. 58, passed Dalphine, bound W. The B. has made the passage from Scilly to Sandy Hook in 10 ds.

Steamship De Soto, Johnson, New-Orleans and Havana Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Crocheron. Nov. 7, experienced heavy gales; wind from S. E. to N. W.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Underwriter, Germain, Boston 36 hours, having ship E. Z. in tow.

Ship R. Z., Hodges, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug Underwriter.

Ship Roger A. Heirn, Stewart, Bordeaux Sept. 30, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Thos. Tileston, Scamman, Savanilla Oct. 4, and Carthagena Oct. 17, with hides to P. N. Spofford. Nov. 1, 9 miles S. W. of Barnegat, saw a sunken schooner, with nothing but her two topmasts out of water.

Brig W. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Small, Cienfuegos via Charleston, (where she put in distress,) 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Mayflower, Peterson, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wide World, Burns, Moorehead City, N. C., 6 ds, with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost foresail, &c.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (new, 130 tons,) West, Essex 2 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish.

Schr. Charger, Kelsey, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Patterson, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. E. Arcurlarius, Haskell, Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Roan, Adams, Elizabethport, for Harrington.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Arion, Austin, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Hamor, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pilot, Furbush, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bark Exeter, (Br.,) from the Mediterranean 50 ds., by pilot boat E. Forrest, No. 14; also, bark Native, (Br.,) of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Ardrossan Sept. 29; bark Vesta, (Brem.,) Steengraef, from Bremen Sept. 18; also, 1 ship unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, (and passed the Battery, at 12½ P. M.;) Vigo, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; Zulu, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.; Augusta and R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr. ship Sebasticook, Chase, from Riga; barks Edisto, from Stockholm; Modena, from Charleston; J. and E. Young, from Ardrossan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10—Arr. ships Coriolanus and Anna F. Schmidt, from Liverpool; Reaper, from London; Tempest, from Amsterdam; Express, from Leghorn; bark Evadne, from Rockland.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schooner Isadora, Pool, went ashore 10 miles S. of Barnegat on the night of Nov. 9. Crew saved.

Buffalo, Nov. 8—The schr. sunk by the schr. Racine off Presque Isle proves to be the Kyle Spangler, bound down, with corn. The crew were saved in a small boat.

(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Immense Stock
of
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,
Ask especial attention to their
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
for these
THREE REASONS.
It is
Unsurpassed in Variety, Fresh in Style.
and has
NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!

P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Croup! Croup!! This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. No family, who value the lives of their children, should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Moore's Rural American is now taking the lead in the Agricultural Press, being the largest, most elegant, cheapest and most valuable weekly of the kind in the United States. See advertisement of it.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

Reynolds—Ellis.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Henry, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Charles Reynolds to Miss Hettie Ellis, all of this City.

Weed—Reeman.—In Addison, Steuben County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 14, by Rev. D. C. Loop, Mr. Mason N. Weed, of Havana, N. Y., to Miss Adelaide Reeman, of Addison.

Stout—Baldwin.—In Addison, Steuben County, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 8, by Rev. D. C. Loop, Mr. Byron Gray Stout, of Pontiac, Mich., to Miss Pamelia W. Baldwin, of Addison.

DIED.

Fuller.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Meriam G. Fuller, widow of Col. Charles Fuller, in the 47th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 59 North Moore-st., on this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M. Her friends, and the friends of her late husband, are respectfully invited to attend.

Dinwiddie.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Jane Isabella, daughter of Robert and Ann Dinwiddie, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 79 West 20th-st., on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ming.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, Jane W. Ming, wife of Alexander Ming, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 129 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

Clark.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Allan Clark, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Allan and Joshua A. Clark, and her son-in-law, Geo. B. Browne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Joshua A. Clark, No. 239 West 22d-st., on Monday, Nov. 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Chesebrough.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, Margaret Chesebrough, wife of the late Andronicus Chesebrough, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 East 17th-st.

Dunnel.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, of diphtheria, Ellen Berry, daughter of Dr. Henry G. and Anna M. N. Dunnel, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Brown.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, Ruth Hunter, wife of A. Spiers Brown, and daughter of Robert Bayard.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

Hess.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, John Hess, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, John Hess, No. 385 State-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Waring.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Nov. 10, of disease of the heart, John B. Waring, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the 41st year of his age.

Williamson.—In Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, on Friday, Nov. 9, Mary B., wife of George W. Williamson, of Baltimore, in the 58th year of her age.

Davis.—In Hagerstown, Md., on Friday, Nov. 9, Claggett Dorsey Davis, in the 26th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 537, Nov. 10, 1860.

19, 41, 62, 39, 22, 59, 56, 70, 25, 73, 69, 23, 63.

Class No. 538, Nov. 10, 1860.

46, 14, 56, 48, 41, 21, 37, 7, 55, 70, 75, 4, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
HOME BALLADS AND POEMS.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Embracing all Mr. WHITTIER'S later Poems.
1 vol. muslin. 75 cents.
II.
LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA,
AS REPRESENTED IN THE FINE ARTS.
BY MRS. JAMIESON.
Corrected and enlarged edition, with fine steel portrait of Mrs. JAMESON.
1 vol. in blue and gold. 75 cents.

No. 135 WASHINGTON-ST., Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S
KENTUCKY, SALT RIVER, BOURBON
WHISKY DISTILLERIES.
Address S. T. SUIT,
Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME COUPEE carriage, manufactured by one of the best City makers, and nearly new. Will seat four comfortably. Sold as the owner has no use for it. Price moderate. Apply at No. 109 West Houston-st., Express Office.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the Times of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, except exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

Lee, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,400.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and eighty persons were thrown into the lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

New-Haven, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John King had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

In order to make room for our December importations we propose to offer great inducements to the
HOUSEKEEPING PUBLIC
of New-York who happen to have a present or
PROSPECTIVE WANT
of Housekeeping articles in our line.
DURING THE WHOLE OF NOVEMBER
most inviting prices for White or Decorated French China Dinner Sets, Table Glass, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Iron Stone Ware. White and Fancy Toilet Ware, Vases, Parian and other mantle ornaments, together with the largest and most varied assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
to be found in the City. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1 per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

In order to close out our Winter goods we are now offering in our Retail Department, at the lowest

WHOLESALE PRICES,

Our entire stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, comprising a full assortment of Woolen, Merino, and Cashmere Under-garments, real Shaker Flannel do., Fall and Winter Gloves in great variety, Merino, Woolen and Cotton Half-Hose, Neck-Ties, Scarfs, French Flannel Traveling Shirts, Dressing Robes, Traveling Shawls and Rugs, Golden Hill Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Linen Collars, &c.

Possessing every facility for importing and manufacturing, we offer advantages unequaled by any other house in the City.

Our Shirts bear upon the back of the yoke the following stamp:

GOLDEN HILL
C. B. H.
MANUFACTORY.

Which carries with it our guarantee as to their perfection in every particular.

C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 403 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
New-York, Oct. 20, 1860.

To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:

Gents: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:

"No. 190—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."

Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.

These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.

BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

KITCHENERS AND RANGES.

The AMERICAN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATERS.

We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent arrests decomposition of the flesh, curing purulent discharges, all running sores, diseases of the eyelids, nose and lips, and every type of scrofulous, syphilitic, eruptive and tubercular disease.

Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New York.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
one block west of Broadway,

Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

GO AND HEAR HIM.—JOHN B. GOUGH WILL deliver a lecture on "*Social Responsibilities*," at Cooper Institute,

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.
No postponement. No reserved seats. Go early.

Persons wishing to avoid delay at the door, and consequent disappointment in getting the best seats, are respectfully requested to procure tickets in advance at either of the following places:

Rushton's, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Young Men's Chistian Association, No. 817 Broadway; Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS.
MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS..................at $1 50 each.
2,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS..........17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children..........................25 cents per yard.
500 pieces FANCY SILKS...........75 cents per yard.
500 SILK ROBES...................................$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.......18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES................17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS..........$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S............75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
viz.:
Silks, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half the Cost of Importation!
OTTOMAN VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c.,
At less than Cost of Importation.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMELS HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable shawls,
GREATLY UNDER COST.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
In great variety,
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices!
MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Greatly Reduced.
STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.

2,000 BALMORALS AT $1 50,
JUST LANDED,
In addition to our great sale of the entire balance of our wholesale stock
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
And lower than the panic prices of '57,
AT
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite the attention of their customers to their large and choice stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Including the recherche novelties of the present season, unsurpassed in make, style and price.
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN
FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stiched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
500 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
Just received
Also a superb assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Embracing the latest Paris novelties.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer some of the Greatest bargains in
SILKS, at 4s., 6s., 7s. and 8s,
All cost almost 30 per cent. more than the prices now asked.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily,
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER-CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED.
BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Chantilly Points. | Pt. Gauze Sets.
Chantilly Veils. | Pt. de Venize Sets.
Chantilly Flounces. | Pt. de Barcelone Sets.
SETS COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
RETAIL.
In connection with our usual large stock of Curtains and Coverings,
On MONDAY
We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in
BROCATELLES,
and
COTTELLINES,
for curtains. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FR. LOESER & CO.
Sell now Zephyr Worsteds at 15 cents.
Call and examine their new styles of Dress Trimmings and Knitted Goods, No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS,
&c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

The STYLE OF CLOAKS for the CITY OF PARIS being now fully established, we shall be
PREPARED TO SHOW OUR CUSTOMERS
On MONDAY, Nov. 12,
ORIGINALS and COPIES
OF ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED,
which have been
RECEIVED BY US PER LATE STEAMERS.

ALL ORIGINALS of IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST.
Copies and others by our own designers, and comprising
A SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
IN
SILK,
CLOTH
and VELVET,
Will be offered by us at RETAIL from this date, and during the season,
AT OUR LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES will please notice that being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS.
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND GLOVES,
At a great sacrifice on cost,
For convenience, they will be removed to their Retail Department.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set.
ALSO,
A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3.
Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of
NEW SILKS,
OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
$40,000 worth of Ribbons, Laces, Collars, Sleeves, Setts Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, Skirts, Trimmings, Woolen Goods, Fancy Articles.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT
In order to make room for alterations.
AT KINZEY'S THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, AT 10 A. M.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
Clearing sale of Trimming Ribbons at 3c, 4c., 6c.
Clearing sale of Colored Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Fancy Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Black Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Trimming Velvets, 3c. 6c. 9c. yd.
Clearing sale of Needle-work Collars, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Needle-work Setts, 44c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
Clearing sale of Worked Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 44c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk Nets, 10c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Head-dresses, 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of French Flowers, entire bunch, 20c.
Clearing sale of Fall and Winter Flowers, 3c. spray.
Clearing sale of Colored and Black Feathers.
Clearing sale of French Hair Ornaments.
Clearing sale of Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Clearing sale of Straw Bonnets, 31c., 50c., 63c.
Clearing sale of Trimmed Bonnets, cheap price.
Clearing sale of Millinery Goods, all styles.
Clearing sale Ladies' lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale Ladies' and Misses' Silk Gauntlets, 25c. 28c.
Clearing sale Ladies' fine lined Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale Ladies' heavy lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
Clearing sale Misses' Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale Misses' Cotton Gloves, 2c.
Clearing sale of our best Kids, 50c., 56c., 60c.
Clearing sale of French Kids, 31c., 41c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Merino Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Fine Hose
Clearing sale of Children's Wool Hose.
Clearing sale of Brown, Blue, Green and Black Silk Vests. 10c., 12½c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c., 8c., 15c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 31c., 50c., 75c.
Clearing sale of our entire Wholesale Stock at Retail.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

301. FROM LATE AUCTION SALES. 301.
SPLENDID BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS AND OTHER GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS
In the following Dress Goods:
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,
Small, neat Figures,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost $1 50.
RICH FIGURED and STRIPE BAYADERES,
At $1 per yard—Invoice Cost $1 40.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25.
LOOK AT THE PRICES,
and
EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.
MADDER COLORED PRINTS at 6¼ cents per yard,
Warranted Fast Colors.
WHITE DEMET FLANNELS—VERY FINE,
Only 12½ cents per Yard.
500 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3—Manufacturer's Cost $5.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains
at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in
Napkins, Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings, Doylies.
Blankets, Quilts,
Table Covers, Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths. Towelings,
And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, to furnish a house or hotel.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS NND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON. Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and seventy-five thousand having been issued the first twenty-three months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than the present Bell, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Prices, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 2 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100, postage 5 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON CHEAP.—A PRIZE MELODEON, piano style, with fancy trimmings, for sale very low at Mr. BRAINERD'S Piano Establishment, Nos. 73 and 75 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Also, an excellent 6¾-octave Piano-forte at No. 141 East 21st st., near 3d-av., for $180.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

A CLASS OF SINGING FOR YOUNG Ladies is opened every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, from 11 o'clock to 12, at MR. MILLET'S, No. 92 East 31st-st. Music Reading, Choral Singing. Terms, $12 quarterly, payable in advance.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER of piano, flute and violin. to go a short distance into the country twice a week. Inquire of Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The annual address and poem before this Association will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Orator, John D. Van Buren, A. M., Class of 1829. Poet, John Lockwood, A. M., Class of 1847.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
James W. Fowler, Class of 1839, Chairman; Henry A. Tailer, Class of 1852; Chas. A. Silliman, Class of 1850.
N. B.—Members of the Association are informed that the Annual meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the Committee.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT ATTENTION!
A meeting of the friends of JEREMIAH BESSON, for Alderman of the above District, will be held at Waterman's Hotel, corner of Varick and Canal sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF Temperance will hold a public meeting in their hall, No. 165 Fulton st., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Now that the exciting election is over we want the people to sign the pledge and be free from rum. Good speaking and singing. All are cordially invited to be present. ALEX. CAMPBELL, C. of Com.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in the Consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the Methodist Church. Subscriptions will become due on that day.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular meeting on MONDAY, 12th inst., room No. 19, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meetings public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHARLES WAGER HULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 6 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER WHITE, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ANDREW A. SMITH. Subject—*Spheres of Usefulness*.
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Union-square, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of six lectures in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, until finished.
SUBJECTS.
Nov. 12.—PAULA—*The Roman Christian Woman.*
Nov. 15.—PHILIPPA—*The Woman of Chivalry.*
Nov. 19.—ELIZABETH—*Woman as a Sovereign.*
Nov. 22.—MADAME DE MAINTENON—*The Woman of Society.*
Nov. 26.—MADAME DE STAEL—*The Literary Woman.*
Dec. 3.—MARY LYON—*Woman as an Educator.*
Tickets for the course, $1 50; schools and ladies, $1 single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and at the door.
For this course only a limited number of tickets will be sold.

LECTURE BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN, of Brooklyn, on *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be procured at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall st; R. E. Peterson's, No. 144 Bowery; P. V. Winter's No. 252 Bowery; D. & S. Bailie's, No. 748 Broadway, and at J. Davenport & Sons, No. 217 Water st., and No. 155 Avenue C.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL LECTURE in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-st. and Avenue C, MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Stump and one of its Sprouts* Admission 25 cents.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and enjoy the comforts of a home, by addressing HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office, 8th-av. Terms $9 per week, including gas and fire. References given and required. Location, 24th-st., near 7th-av.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can find a desirable suite of rooms, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a private French school—no objection to children—in 23d-st. Address A. B., Madison-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at *table d'hote*. Private tables and meals *à la carte* as heretofore.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, from Dec. 1 to April or May, with a small parlor on the second or third floor and two bedrooms on the floor above. Price must be moderate, and the location west of 5th-av. and above 14th-st. Address Box No. 2,276 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE FURnished room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; also, rooms for three or four single gentlemen, at No. 18 Willow-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; 5 minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

$1 PER WEEK.—A SMALL FURNISHED front room, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, will be let to a non-smoking single gentleman keeping regular hours; or a back room for 80 cents per week. Location, South 3d-st., near 10th. Address X. C. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., CORNER WARREN, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite on the first floor; also, a pleasant room on the third floor, which will be vacant in a few days, to rent for the Winter, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONVEnient to the ferries, in a first-class house containing modern improvements, by a family with two children attending school. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES returning to the City for the Winter, may find elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, with private table, or board in the family. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AT southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., rooms commodious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

TO LET, WITH PARTIAL BOARD—ONE or two rooms, in a private family, with all the modern conveniences, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AFTER THIS WEEK —A suite of rooms on the second floor, with bath, gas, &c., to a family or a party of single gentlemen. References required. Apply at 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board; private locality, suitable for a family or single gentleman; house first-class. Apply at No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a furnished front room on third floor, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 121 Charles-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, somewhere below 14th-st.; price not to exceed $7 per week. Address W. A. B., Box 167 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING.—AN EXPERIenced merchant will give a special practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. This course will be invaluable to business men and clerks, who wish to understand the best methods of keeping books by double entry.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AF-FORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A COLLEGE PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, TO take charge of one of the very best Academies in New-York State, a Principal of experience and reputation, (Presbyterian preferred;) salary from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Address, with reference, A. F., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF much experience in teaching desires a situation as tutor in a private family; he teaches the English Classics, French and Music. No objection to go South or West. Testimonials of the highest character. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, Station D, Bible House.

A LADY RESIDING IN THE UPPER PART of the City, who has had experience in teaching in instrumental music, would like a few scholars to teach at their residences. Terms—$16 for twenty-four lessons. For particulars, address R. G. PARDEE, Esq. No. 599 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boy's boarding-school. Location on the Hudson, within an hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a family or school to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and music; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Post-office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS
OF THE LATE
CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.:
The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.
MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.
THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
RICH ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY,
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c.
THIS DAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock.
Embracing the entire rich and costly furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture is all new, having been used but two months, and comprises elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade, among which is a beautiful rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher, with stool and cover, two solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in green and gold brocatel, comprising fourteen pieces; reception chairs, in tapestry, Turkish chairs and lounges in velvet and tapestry, elegant front mantel and pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, marble top etageres, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. Superb rosewood chamber furniture—hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French shades, ormolu clocks; oak dining-room furniture, rich China, crystal cut-glass, silver ware, &c., with over 600 yards tapestry and other carpets, marble hall stand, rich chandeliers and gas fixtures, &c.
N. B.—House to rent, possession immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.
ON SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.
ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 35.7x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.
All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.
Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
RARE AND VALUABLE CURIOSITIES,
FURNITURE, &c.,
Belonging to the estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20,
at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st.,
ALL THE RARE and VALUABLE CURIOSITIES
contained therein, consisting of
Gold, Silver and Copper Coins,
REVOLUTIONARY RELICS,
Cases of Rare Birds, Fish and Insects;
KEYS OF THE BASTILE,
Antiques, Marbles, Indian Implements, &c.
ALSO,
The following articles of Household Furniture: Paintings, Prints, Engravings, Clocks, Mahogany Tables, Looking-glasses, glass and silver-plated Ware.
TWO SOLID SILVER PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
Can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., on and after the 17th inst. By order of
F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN A. WEEKS, REFEREE.
Forty-nine lots on 1st-av. and Avenue A, 78th and 79th sts.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 1ST-AV.—7 lots, east side, including S.E. cor. 79th-st.
ON AVENUE A.—8 lots, west side, bet. 78th and 79th sts.
ON 78TH-ST.—17 lots, north side, bet. 1st-av. and Av. A.
ON 79TH-ST.—17 lots, south side, bet. 1st-av. and Av. A.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.
ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.
This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.
On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, sofas, arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq.
Cards to view the premises, and full particulars. can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CHOICE LOTS ON AVENUE A.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON AVENUE A—10 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts., sizes 20 and 20.5x101.5½ each; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, opened and graded, and 58th-st. is cut through.
The lots are on grade and very choice.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, AT their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock. a fine and choice assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, from the well known Florist, P. VAN WAVEREN & Co., Holland, consisting of double and single hyacinths, narrissus, tulips, jonquills, iris, crocus, early Duc von Tholls, &c., &c., by catalogue, in lots to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, NOV. 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 77 Powers, between Dean and Pacific-sts. Household furniture: rosewood parlor suite in green plush, piano by Chickering, carpets, oval mirror, chamber furniture, bedding, pictures, china, military drum, oak table, office chairs, refrigerators, cookstove and kitchen furniture.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN WARE, &c.— By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway, comprising a large variety of articles, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address
P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and fancy ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. Regular weekly sale for Dealers; free goods, free sales. No postponement and goods well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST. HOUSES AND LOTS.
TO CARMEN AND OTHERS.
A. J. BLEECHER SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 33D-ST.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, with stables in rear, Nos. 206, 208, 210, 212 and 214, near 1st-av. The houses contain Croton and are in first-rate order.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,600 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO FIRST-class houses in 36th-st., West of 5th-av., 25 by 55; lots 98 9 deep; four-story, and basement; brown-stone front; finished in the best manner; mortgages, one $18,000, the other $20,000; would take part in Western land, or sell very cheap for cash. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THIRTIETH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., a superior brown-stone English basement house: location unsurpassed. Price low and terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of MARCUS C. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR LONG PERIODS—One lot 25x200 feet, one 50x100 feet, one plot 50x200; also, desirable plot 50x200 with builder's loan of 50 per cent. of cost of buildings. Also, five leases in cross streets, near Broadway. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE four-story modern house and stable, No. 105 East 39th-st. The large store Nos. 110 and 112 William-st. Also, to let or lease, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—SOME SPLENDID FLOORS IN NEW houses, 32d-st., marble mantels, gas pipes and fixtures, everything in the best finish; for first-class tenants. Call soon as they are going off like hot cakes. J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 5 WEST BALtic-st., near Court, Brooklyn, with range, bath, heater, gas and water; 13 rooms. Rent low; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 7. next door, or of J. BROWN No. 271 Clinton-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF A MODERN three-story house, No. 60 Charles-st. Terms moderate to a desirable party. Apply to R. BAGG, No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 52 MARIon-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET, in one of the best locations. Inquire at 415 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE MODERN AND IMPROVED dances, Calisthenic, and other exercises taught at HILLGROVE'S Dancing Academy, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.
Days of Tuition, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

SEVERAL NEW CLASSES ARE NOW forming at C. H. RIVERS' Dancing Academy, No. 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular. A Grand Soirée at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 88 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County—40 acres; good buildings; splendid view of Sound; two miles south of dépôt. For particulars, apply to E. P. LAWRENCE, No. 249 7th-av., where a drawing of the place can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 46 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FARM OF FROM 50 TO 100 acres, situated in the Central part of New-Jersey, well and healthily located, with good buildings and in good productive order. Any one having such a property, and willing to sell cheap, may possibly hear of a purchaser by addressing, with full description and terms, Box No. 416, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN property, or some other near by a farm in New-Jersey, near Plainfield, and 2,000 acres of Wisconsin land, well located. Apply to N. EATON, No. 469 Broadway, second floor

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—To rent until the 1st of May next a brick house in a good neighborhood; has every modern improvement; near the cars and ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Will be let reasonably to a desirable tenant. Apply to S. HONDLOW, in Montague-st., near Court-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Butch. & Drov. Bank	25	29 Marine Bank.........	50
20 Goodhue Insurance..	100	80 Pacific Insurance....	25
40 Brooklyn Central R.	50	40 Fulton Insurance.....	25
40 Col. Mar. Ins.........	100	100 U. S. Guano Co.......	100
40 Broadway Ins.........	25	20 Commerce Ins.........	100
40 Washington Ins......	50	40 Astor Insurance.......	25
35 Home Insurance......	100	100 Mad., Ind. & Peru R..	100
60 People's Insurance..	50	40 Great West. Mar. Ins.	100
20 Exchange Insurance.	30	80 Hamilton Insurance.	15
20 City Insurance.......	70	20 Ætna Insurance.......	50
20 Excelsior Insurance.	50		

$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₽ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 ₽ cent. Income Bonds.
6,000 American Telegraph Co. 7 ₽ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Jersey City 6 ₽ cent. Bonds.
400 Madison Ind. and Peru R. R. Dividend Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 15. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO., No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

Geo. Griswold, John Bridge, Eben. Collamore, R. R. Stuyvesant, Alb't J. Delatour, James B. Windle, Charles Haight, Wm. O. Hoffman, Stephen A. Main, John Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 1873. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 8 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SPORTING.

KENOSIA TROTTING PARK,
DANBURY, CONN.
A purse of $1,000 mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, will be trotted for on the above Course Nov. 15, 1860.
J. McMann names b. m.......................Flora Temple.
Samuel McLaughlin names..................Widow McQuade.
GEO. HALLOCK, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A STEAM LIGHTER. Address Box No. 7 N. Y. Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment o the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith: and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of, and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 22 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n5-law6wM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next.
S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM*
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.......................9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium......................27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. F LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

SHIPPING

"ISABEL LINE."
FROM CHARLESTON TO HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail steamship
ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander.
The Postmaster-General having changed the days of sailing of this line,
The steamship ISABEL
Will leave Charleston on the
1st, 12th, and 25th November,
And will leave Havana on the
6th and 17th November, and Dec. 1;
After which date she will leave Charleston on the 10th and 25th of each month, and Havana on the 16th and 1st of each month. For safety, speed, comfort, and pleasure, this line cannot be surpassed.
Passage can be secured on application to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York;
Or MORDECAI & CO., Charleston.
Mails for the steamer will be made up at the Post-office for the dates named in the advertisement.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$130
Second Cabin Passage..75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$110
Second Cabin Passage..60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c. NOTICE.—The steamers of the above line will leave now at 3, instead of 4 o'clock.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock THIS (Monday) MORNING.
Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until same hour.
E. CUNARD.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1860.

Mr. BARNUM is pleased to announce to his patrons that, after most extraordinary exertions, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he has succeeded in obtaining from Europe, expressly for his Museum, the wonderful and world renowned

LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

MAXIMO (the boy) and BARTOLA (the girl,) said to be DESCENDANTS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SACERDOTAL CASTE, (now nearly extinct,) OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC FOUNDERS OF THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
DESCRIBED BY JOHN L. STEPHENS, ESQ.,
And other Travelers.

On Monday, July 4, 1855, the AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS had the honor to be presented to QUEEN VICTORIA, at Buckingham Palace, London, having previously visited the families of Sir James Clarke, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Doctors Latham, Guthrie, Hodgson, and been seen by Profs. Owen, Grant and Faraday, and the heads of the Faculty generally, who considered them a curiosity so unique and extraordinary, as to warrant their commending them to the notice of Royalty. At the Palace, THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, the PRINCE OF WALES, the PRINCESS ROYAL and the PRINCESS ALICE, viewed them with acknowledged gratification; and the pleasure they expressed was perfectly in accordance with the commendations bestowed on the Lilliputians by the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, PRINCE HOHENLOHE LANGENBOURG, the DUKE and DUCHESS SAXE-COBURG, and the other members of the Royal Party present at the interview. Indeed, the excitement they occasioned at the Palace was far greater than that caused by any other Natural Curiosity ever before presented to the Queen of England.

From the above period down to the present time, the Aztecs have continued in Europe, attracting the greatest attention from the royal families, to all of whom they have been presented, and from physicians, naturalists and other classes interested in the physiology of the human race.

EUROPEAN PATRONS OF THE EXHIBITION.
Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, the PRINCE CONSORT, the DUCHESS OF KENT, and all the Royal Family.
EMPEROR and EMPRESS NAPOLEON, EMPRESS MOTHER, PRINCE and PRINCESS NAPOLEON, and all the Imperial Family of France.
KING and QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: Present, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, LICHTENSTEIN, and all the Princes of Berlin.
EMPEROR, EMPRESS, and all the ROYAL FAMILY OF AUSTRIA.
KING and QUEEN OF BAVARIA.
KING and QUEEN OF SAXONY.
KING and QUEEN OF HANOVER.
KING and QUEEN OF HOLLAND.
EX-QUEEN OF FRANCE.
EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.
PRESIDENT FILLMORE and FAMILY, of AMERICA.

From the London Morning Advertiser, July 25, 1853.

THE AZTECS.—A throng of distinguished and fashionable visitors have honored these extraordinary and incomprehensible little problems of humanity with visits during the week. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Crown Prince and Princess, and the whole of the late Royal Family of France, including the Ex-Queen, visited the Hanover-square Rooms; also, the Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Bedford, Lord William Lennox, Duke of Argyle, Duchess of Orleans, Lord and Lady Blantyre, Duke D'Aumale, Duke de Chartres, Count de Paris, Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg, H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, Her Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mechlenberg-Strelitz, Princess Mary of Baden, Duke of Devonshire and party, Duchess of Hamilton and family, Countess of Essex and Lady Adela Capel, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess Bruce, Lord Brougham, Lord Ward, Lord Boston, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Viscountess Ebrington, Countess of Kildare, Marquis of Waterford and Viscountess Canning, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Hardwicke, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl of Rosse Lord Monteagle, and Earl and Countess Powis, Lady Ann Dashwood, Lady Gage, Lady Smart, Col. Weymouth, Gen. Dumas, Members of the Turkish and Prussian Embassy, Miss Gladstone, Mr. Sydney Herbert, Lord Tankerville, and many other members of the aristocracy. The Ex-Queen of the French not only expressed the great interest she took in the Lilliputian wonders, but substantially testified her approbation in the form of a valuable present. Her example has been imitated by many other visitors, and so numerous have been the contributions of the ladies in the way of jewels, toys and habiliments, that the question may well be asked, who would not be an Aztec?

EXTRACTS FROM A SECOND LETTER FROM VON HUMBOLDT TO MR. MORRIS, THEIR GUARDIAN.
DATED BERLIN PRUSSIA, Jan. 14, 1856.

"It is with lively satisfaction, Sir, that I can give the repeated assurances that their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia, with the greatest interest, made a prolonged observation of your Aztec Lilliputians, in the Castle of Charlottenberg, on the 26th December, 1855. This interest is, as I hereupon willingly declare, by no means such as tends only to the satisfaction of a common curiosity, but rather that the gentle, thriving children, for their age so little progressed in their intellectual development, appear to offer a worthy study to those who seriously occupy themselves with the types of human organization, and with the laws respecting them. As it regards the characteristic signs which your little Aztecs present, they display (as has already often been remarked) a great resemblance to the sculptures of Palenque and the considerable number of religious paintings in the old Mexican manuscripts, which I have published. But the style of the sculptures and paintings is ascribed to the race of Toltecs. If, now, your little Aztecs are an abnormal deviation, and indeed microcephal, (small heads,) whilst the other parts of their body are proportionate, the question presents itself, whether their parents possess the same features, the same almost oriental strange expression of the eyes, and the same almost curly black hair of the little girl? The tribes that succeeded each other in Mexico are the Olmecs, which have extended their wanderings to the Nicaragua, the Toltecs, who emigrated to Tula in 670, and the Chickmecs and Aztecs in the twelfth century."

THEIR AMERICAN REPUTATION.

Previous to their European tour, the Aztecs spent a short period in this country, where they attracted much of the attention which has since become universal, in proportion as they have been more widely examined and become better known.

From high and intelligent sources in this country, as also from the press at large, numerous commendatory remarks and notices were received, a few of which are appended:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, Jan. 21, 1852.

"Mr. J. M. MORRIS—*Sir*: Your note of inquiry has been received, and in reply I am pleased to inform you that the visit of the Aztecs to the Executive Mansion was entertaining to us all. They are a greater phenomenon, more extraordinary in their appearance, more agreeable in their disposition, more pleasing in their manners, and withal more intelligent than we had anticipated.
"Respectfully, &c.,
"MRS. M. FILLMORE."

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS.
"WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1852.

"The Aztec children, under the protection of their guardian, visited us at the Capitol to-day, and as members of the Senate and House of Representatives, we are pleased to add our testimony in their behalf to that already given.

"We consider them altogether the most remarkable specimens of animated nature we have ever witnessed; *agreeable, sprightly, interesting, and manifesting much intelligence*, and we think no person would fail to see them if a correct idea could be formed respecting them from any historical account which might precede their visits.

Lewis Cass,
Wm. H. Seward,
Geo. W. Jones,
John B. Welles,
G. T. James,
W. Brooke,
J. Washburn, Jr.
John Pettit,
James L. Orr,
Reuben Robie,
Andrew Parker,
Lincoln Clark,
Jos. Sutherland,
D. K. Carter,
M. M. Dimmick,
W. Murray,
Alfred Gilmore,
Shepard Clemens,
C. B. Curtis,
John Appleton,
David L. Seymour,
B. Henn,
John Johnson,
S. W. Harris,
Willis Allen,
Thos. Bibighaus,
T. Y. Walsh,
B. B. Thurston,
T. Z. Goodrich,
Richard Yates,
Ebon Newton,
Fayette McMullan
and others.

From the above it will be seen that those Wonderful Specimens of Humanity have attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of all classes throughout Europe, and the management of the Museum feel a pride as well as pleasure in being able to offer them to the public of America, which he feels assured will be no less appreciative of their

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS!

They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
The Management is also pleased to announce
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
From the great Ledger Story, by Mrs. Southworth, entitled
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,

Dramatised by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c., G. L. Aiken, Esq., in three acts, eighteen tableaux and twenty-three scenes. The scenery, dresses, and all the appointments entirely new, and in a style of elegance hitherto unequaled. It will be supported by the entire strength of the talented company now engaged here.

In addition to those powerful attractions the following novelties and wonders will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING.

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!

A creature of the most singular peculiarities, with many of the features and characteristics of both the human and brute species, apparently a mixture of man and monkey, which for want of a name the management still says,

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
who, though born of perfectly black parents, are WHITE AS SNOW, with WHITE HAIR OR WOOL and PINK EYES.
AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
The strange and mysterious animals,
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
a problem which has never been settled.
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.
The MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c., the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the talented and favorite actress of this establishment, takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE NEW THREE ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called
TOODLES A FATHER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

RECITATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Mr. TASISTRO will recite from memory the play of
HAMLET,
before the Mercantile Library Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores, at the Library, and at No. 57 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.
M. BERGER has made arrangements to give afternoon exhibitions at Nos. 60 and 63 East 14th-st. (Union-square,) at 3 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, Nov. 8. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $1 50. Extra tickets for ladies 50 cents. The evening exhibitions, as usual, at Phelan's rooms, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. Lester Wallack........	as	........A Medical Man
Mr. Blake.....................	as	..............Romeo
Mr. Norton...................	as	..............Romeo
Mr. Floyd.....................	as	....The Bewildered Husband
Mrs. Hoey....................	as	......A Matrimonial Agent
Miss Gannon................	as	........The Bewildered Wife
Mrs. Vernon..................	as	........The Enduring Wife
Miss Tree.....................	as	..............Juliet
	as	........A Would-be Wife

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Seats may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing that Mrs. BOWERS, being induced to prolong her stay for more nights,
ROMEO AND JULIET
will be presented on the evenings of
MONDAY, the 12th, and
TUESDAY, the 13th,
being positively the last time it can be performed this season.
MISS CUSHMAN as ROMEO,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS as JULIET,
with Messrs. Couldock, Dyott and entire Company in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. James M. Nixon
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1860.
Ninth week and twenty-fifth night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear for the seventh time as
OTHELLO.
sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Canoll, Morris, Harkins, Martin, Fenno, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c.
New Scenery by Messrs. Hilliard and J. C. Smith.
Wednesday, Mr. Forrest's twenty-sixth appearance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......................Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager.......................................E. L. Tilton
Treasurer...J. W. Wilder
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW BALLET.
NEW PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING during the week, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1860.
The performance will commence with
HORSHOE ROBINSON.
To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
To conclude with THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
BROWN'S PICTURE
OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York, which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."

The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer Mattano.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 30 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express train, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
SingSing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDR'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

MEETING OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 11—9 P. M.

The Secessionists are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night.

The Savannah resolutions have been unanimously adopted, after being amended, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the only remedy for the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is immediate secession.

This resolution was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the South are due to the brave and gallant men of the North who attempted to roll back the tide of fanaticism at the recent election.

Resolved, That this meeting is pledged to submit to a rate of taxation to raise $1,000,000 to arm and organize the military of the State.

A further resolution was then adopted, condemning the action of the citizens' meeting this afternoon, and declaring that the resolutions adopted by that meeting did not express the sense of the community.

Col. ANDERSON, of Savannah, is now addressing the meeting, arguing in favor of decided and immediate action by the people of the South.

The most intense excitement prevails.

THE LATEST.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 10—11 P. M.

The meeting of the Minute Men has just adjourned.

The speeches made were very animating and exciting, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheers.

A delegation of ten Minute Men was appointed to attend the Military Convention which is to be held next week at Milledgeville.

The people here are greatly rejoiced to hear that South Carolina has unanimously passed the Convention bill.

SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA.

A CONVENTION TO BE CALLED—MILITARY MOVEMENTS, &C.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Nov. 9.

Gov. MOORE is absent from the capital. On his return he will issue an address to the people stating the time at which he will call the Convention. He thinks that under the instructions of the last Legislature he is not authorized to call a Convention until the Presidential electors have balloted in December.

All parties here will unite in sending disunion members to the Convention. In Northern Alabama the contest will be between separate State action and coöperation. Many influential citizens are tendering money and arms to Gov. MOORE. The military are organizing.

The military companies of this city, fully armed and equipped, have tendered their services to the Governor. Our citizens are all unanimous for disunion. A plan for secession will be organized next week. The Governor, Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Judges, both the Senators and all the Congressmen, save one, are for disunion.

The city of Mobile will be against secession, but nine-tenths of the country districts are for disunion.

The Minute Men are organizing, and will have 30,000 members enrolled before Jan. 1.

A meeting of the leading politicians of the State of all parties has just been held, and resolved to insist upon an immediate Convention. The citizens indorse the action of their leaders.

Gov. MOORE has not yet reached Montgomery, but will undoubtedly recede from his first position and call a Convention forthwith. No other course will satisfy the people.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Mr. YANCEY is speaking here this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic crowd of people, who have assembled at Estell Hall.

SENTIMENT IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 9.

Placards are posted all about the city, calling a Convention of those in favor of organizing a corps of Minute Men.

The Minute Men of this city met this evening and passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call the Legislature into session. Blue cockades are worn by a few in the streets.

SENTIMENT IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSE, Nov. 8, *via* Columbus, Nov. 10.

The clouds are lowering. There is a profound sensation amongst our people. The Legislature will undoubtedly call a convention of the people to devise some plan of action.

THE POLITICAL PULPIT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.

Faith in God's Overruling Providence—What Israel Should Do.

MORNING SERVICE.

Yesterday was a great day at Plymouth Church. Thousands of people gathered there early in the morning—it having been announced that Mr. BEECHER would preach a sermon relating to the present state of affairs in the Republic. Not room enough was left unoccupied for the thinnest man in the two cities, and a solemnity not unmingled with curiosity pervaded the vast assemblage. As will be seen by the reports below, Mr. BEECHER preached both morning and evening on the topics of the day, and rarely has he been surpassed in manner or matter even by himself. The text on which the morning's sermon was based, is found in Isaiah li. 7, 16. "Hearken unto me, ye that know righteousness, the people in whose heart is my law; fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings," &c.

These are the sublime consolations with which the prophet comforted the downcast and timid men of his day. Men who, poor and timid, and humble, and downcast, and oppressed, were continually put to shame and confusion by the rich, the haughty, and the influential, who scorned, contemned and despised them. Like men in every age, they were living by sight and not by faith—they looked upon the *face* of things and not upon the secret causes of operations. When a little simple child first goes out to sea, and a storm bursts upon the ship and terrible waves run in upon it, and howling winds smite it, and it reels and rocks and careens, and the groaning timbers strain and scream, and the sails and cordage fill the air with clack and clamor, he is sure that safety is at an end, and terrified at the destruction which is certain upon him. He is amazed to see the captain, his father, going about sternly resolute, but without quaking; the man at the wheel is calm and watchful, and the sailors are alert and hearty in cheerful obedience. After awhile the child gathers confidence—not so much because *he* sees any change in affairs, or because he sees *how* they are to be kept in safety, as by the conviction that the Captain *does* see the how and the where. He puts confidence in him, and instead of trusting to the evidence of his own senses in the matter of danger, he puts trust in this being who seems to him, at that time, almost divine and superhuman, and we praise these qualities in a child which rebuke his senses, and consider them heroic. So with men. In times of public distress, when all things seem let loose, God speaks in a voice of majesty, and with infinite dignity He *rebukes His people*. And why? Not because they employed their judgment in calculating upon the facts of life, and saw things just as they were—confused, tumultuous, threatening,—but because they forgot Him—leaving out of their calculation the very chiefest in it, —*God's presence in and control of human affairs*—becoming the prey of fear and panic. Men are continually leaving God out of their accounts and calculations in temporal affairs. They live entirely by sight, not through faith in God,—they forget his sovereign relation to and above all things—they forget that he is God.

1. *Those men do this who calculate only by natural law*—law which is the handwriting of God. There is no harm in taking this into consideration, but in forgetting what is besides. If they expect to solve all problems by the means of natural law, they certainly will stumble and fall. We should remember that this handwriting has a *hand* which *wrote* it, and that these laws are but the pathway of God, which is to be studied by the light of God.

2. *Those do it who calculate only from knowledge of their fellow-men, a sense of their habits, interests and tendencies.* Experience is doubtless indispensable to the conduct of affairs; it is good for merchants, for mechanics and for tradesmen; it is, if we read the right kind of men, good reading. We ought to know every man and all about him. The more elevated the position we may occupy, the more accurate should be our knowledge. A President, a Governor, a leader should one and all be absolutely familiar with the habits, the tendencies and the secret springs which govern the action of man. But men who base their calculations on nothing else are fools, leaving out that which gives potency and efficiency to human movements. Like what the ocean would be were the moon to forsake the Heavens, or the revolving earth without the sun, would man be who should attempt to wage life's battle or voyage this sea of life without the strong arm or the piloting finger of his Heavenly Father—God.

3. *Those do this who judge alone by secular experience.* Experience of this kind is relative in goodness. What is fit for one place would be unfit for another. Take a man who was born on ship-board—has always eaten, drank and lived on ship-board—and set him on shore with all his accumulated experience, and see how much it would be worth. True, there are great laws based upon experience, which, humanly speaking, it would be safe to follow, but we should remember that God's thoughtful and moral and providential government over men and nations is supreme, and this should never be forgotten. In common things, men are grown wise, but not so in great affairs. How many boys do exceeding well in water; as long as they can touch bottom, they have no fear, they are as brave as whales, and smash hither and thither, vastly enjoying themselves, till suddenly they find themselves out of depth—they flounder, and swallow water, and cry for help, and are very glad to be drawn once more on to the firmer land. And so with children of a larger growth who go dancing along the way of life, while affairs are quiet, and peaceable, and easily managed, but who cry aloud, and run this way and that in their fear and trouble, dreading, lest at the next move they and their all be swept from the face of the earth. Oh! how pitiable—how utterly childish is this state of men. Let them depend on God—the moment they try to find rest in other ways, they are open to all and every mundane fluctuation.

We learn, then,

1. *That God is the supreme and absolute ruler of earth and men.* In scenes of wildest confusion below He is serene above. Some suppose that God makes men as we make watches. The watch having once been properly and entirely made, is given into the hands of the owner, who thenceforth is to attend to its repair, its regulation, its cleaning, and its winding. And so that he having swept the vast circle of the earth, having made it populous with men, and having given it its pendulous motion, said, "Here, you must take care of it now," and then went off to build another world, to take his rest, or to sit afar off in some distant sphere, with no care or thought of that which so recently occupied his thought, his time, and his supervision. This is not the testimony of the Scriptures—Old or New—or the revelation of God. Having made the earth, God takes care of it, tending it as a father does his child. He is its ruler—father—mother. Indeed, so much is he God, that if man steps, by thought or deed, beyond a certain point, he intrudes upon the province of God. When men are beyond their depth—when they are vainly attempting their own salvation—when they find the whirl of events is beyond their weak control, and they complain and grumble—the Divine Master, rebuking them, calls out in tones of thunder, "Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in all the earth."—(Ps. 46: 10.)

2. *He is the God of Nature.* He framed its laws and maintains their operations. They are but words by which we signify the ways in which God is ascertained to conduct himself. He has not merely *made* these laws, but keeps them in order, and absolutely controls them. We should believe that He will hold all these laws to their proper course—for this is the foundation of confidence in all things. Therefore, to a certain extent, when men seek to search the laws of nature, they are attempting to find out God.

3. *He is supreme, also, over men.* There are two ways in which we can act upon our fellow-men—compulsorily and influentially. We can, by superior physical force, say to men: "You *shall* work for me, and the fruit of your toil shall be mine;" and they, rather than submit to what might be a worse fate, acquiesce in our demand; or we can, by reason of persuasive price, or alluring temptation, influence them to do our will just as completely as by the other process. The Divine Mind acts influentially in all bounds of the world, and at all periods of time. Even when to us it seems that all is in confusion, all is working well. See the freckled sea when many streams meet: how apparently troubled is every part; and yet all moves on for some definite spot—some predetermined end. Have you ever been through Hell-Gate? How the water boils and bubbles and whirls, and yet every drop is obeying a law as exact and nice in its regulation as that which acts upon the gold-weighing balance at the Mint. So, when we find men in trouble, and all things going wrong, we are apt to think that the system is not working rightly, and that men are broken away from it. Not at all. God governs the mind of man, and causes their very wrath to praise him.

4. *God uses instruments that men cannot.* Wars, revolutions, rage, wickedness of all sorts and kinds—these are mere tools in the hand of Omnipotence. He is the God of hosts, he is the God of revolutions, (that is, of good revolutions—revolutions that *mean* something and do something—and all others are of no account—it is only those that dive down deep, that take hold and subsoil all human affairs that are fit to be called revolutions.) He does not use them carelessly; he *guides* them—always with a purpose—also to an end. Raids, wickedness, turmoils, strifes and forces of soul are like storm winds; they are not fit toys for children, or for weak and foolish men, while in the hands of our God they are powers affecting the interests of time and purposes of eternity. No man upon inspecting a banquet-room could tell what a kitchen is; and certainly no man upon inspecting a kitchen could tell what a banquet is: nor could you imagine what the dye-vat and the factory are from a sight at the finished fabric; neither can you tell of the peace and prosperity of the world from the causes that produced it.

Mr. BEECHER here took up and analyzed the course of LUTHER. What would his confessor have answered if any one had asked concerning his prospects for the future? Why, he would have shrugged his shoulders, prayed for him, considered him rather a hopeless case, and laughed at the idea of his ever attaining any great felicity in this world or joy in the world to come. The misfortunes and trials of LUTHER were the baptizing and education given him of God. One would have supposed, that after a while, God would have allowed him to shine forth prosperous and happy—but he didn't. As fast as he rose the clouds rose too, and he, with his companions, prayed and prayed for these trials to be removed, for which *we* thank God. We laugh—they didn't—except LUTHER, and he, thank God, was Christian enough to laugh and enjoy himself. When we make swords, we don't deal with them as we do with to-be-soothed babies, but we take the iron and heat it with hot fire, and we put it under the trip-hammer, which smites it as if thunder had kissed it, and we put it through all imaginary trials, that it may be fit for the hour of battle, when we may trust our lives to it, and when it will not fail us. So when God made our Puritan fathers, he made swords, and they were swords of God—swords which people generally regretted having caused to spring from their scabbards. What did they contend with? How did they bear their trials? How were they regarded by the great, the wealthy and the powerful?

Here Mr. BEECHER reviewed at great length, with power and most eloquently, the early, middle and later stages of the Puritan struggle, showing that all human judgment was utterly at fault concerning them and their actions, and that a Divine plan had been followed by them in each and every step of our great ancestors. The struggles and trials of WESLEY, his companions and followers, were illustrations of the same great principle and used in the same way by the speaker.

This is the course prescribed for us, if we desire rest and peace in God. A man who looks at God, seeking first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, cannot be disturbed. On the tops of our steepled churches we frequently notice weather-cocks, which turn this, that or the other way, according as the wind may chance to blow—(and thus we can generally tell which way the wind blows by looking at the church) —and men look at the cock and see it go round and round, never once thinking of the straight, stiff rod of iron which points directly up to heaven, never varying, though the cock goes at every breeze, but always silently pointing upward. So should we be—not turning, the subjects of every fear and commotion, but looking with unswerving confidence and faith towards God the Ruler and Director of all. If we did not know these facts,—if we had not all our life long been educated to believe this, we might be pitied for our vacillation, but not blamed; but as it is, it is *shameful*. I am ashamed when I hear a Christian man, (a worldly man has no God,) who is loved by the Jehovah Christ, who might enter into the very secret chamber of God and touch his heart and be sustained by him, complain and murmur, and run to the stern of the ship to wake up Christ, lest all on board should be engulfed by the waves around. Let the overladen Christ sleep! He is *in* the ship; he sleeps but for a moment, then there will be a calm.

The great length of this discourse forbids our giving it more at length, as we wish to give a sketch also of the evening's discourse, and a hasty summary of the balance includes the condition of a man's mind who permits himself to be swayed by the tides of human affairs, and more particularly of politics.

I have seen, said he, a populous cheese and its occupants. How greedy they are—how nimble—how agile—how they squirm in and out—how they crawl one over another—how they fight and tussle—how they quarrel and struggle for this and that. Ah! I say to myself, men are not the only politicians in the world. I don't know as we ought to say hard things of politicians. They are punished enough,—and we wouldn't, but they attempt to teach and corrupt the young. They are ravens, blinded by intense selfishness, filling the air with words of warning and of fear.

On the hill-side where I spend my Summers I have often sat while reading, till a dark shadow would cross my book, and my ear would catch the odious "Caw, caw, caw" of the crow. They might distract my attention for a moment—they might fill my eye for a second, as lazily they swept in circle after circle, till too far off for view, but I never thought of asking their opinion about healthy flesh—or about anything connected with the sanitary condition of the country's cattle—neither shall I do it in politics any more than in nature. Let these people crow till they are hoarse—they are not your teachers—God is. Go to him.

Other men take counsel from commercial causes. Business is the place for fluctuations, it is there that the fires of the lower part of human nature burn the fiercest; and although it or those who attend to it are not to be despised, you should not go there for teachings in troublous times. Have rest in God. Aye, though the sea roar with storm, He sits in everlasting peace. Neither should you go to the moods of worldly men for advice in uneasy times. The world is but a poor thing after all. In ordinary affairs it is wise enough, but beyond that the most of men are very foolish. Take the world as a whole and men do not average much. One day all is quiet and serene with them, and the next all is panic, trouble and uproar. They are all uncertain, like a distracted and disordered compass, which points one way as well as another. Some men who are the very strongest in calm and quiet times, but who have no abiding and settled moral principle, are the weakest, and silliest, and most perfect fools in times of public disturbance. In olden times sailors were brave and chippy while the headlands were in sight, but the moment they got out to sea, and the waves began to roll in heavily, or the winds to blow stiffly, they would cry out aloud for fear, give up control, and let her drive whithersoever the ship might choose. (See Acts.)

Possibly it may occur to you that I am preaching about affairs of to-day in New-York—perhaps drifting towards politics. Well, perhaps I am; and if it will do you any good, I have no objection to your thinking so. It does me good—heart good—to see all things going just right, and all men crying and boo-hooing about it. When everything is straight, people fearing to be eaten by dragons; good Christian men praying and singing all day Sunday and getting on as far as Tuesday, when a little trouble comes, and forgetting their prayers and their songs they cry out—and rush to their chests—to their money—their stocks and bonds—and look to each other and to great men for comfort and for consolation. Oh! ye fools! oh! ye FOOLS! Does not the God of Omnipotence reign, and does he sleep forgetful of those matters precious to him as the apple of his eye? Be men—be Christians—or die at once. Can you take counsel of your money bags? I fear they are your gods, and that they are your idols. Don't let us be temper-tossed; but ask which way points righteousness, justice, humanity, truth, social purity, public faith. Do right—Bank up or Bank down, we should desire above all things the success of God's cause. Who will miss us after we are gone? We are but pale, half burned bricks, good to fill in with, but of little account after all. If we are only safe in Christ's love, if He is our mediator and our friend, we shall be well enough off in the *end*—and the now should always be subservient to the *end*. Now is the time to preach the gospel—to utter words of truth. Christ is coming. Let us stand near to God. He is now answering the prayers of the past 25 or 30 years, and the fruit is at hand; shall we then submit to panic or to fear? Nay, let us trust in God, forgetting at no time that he reigns and has reigned for all eternity, and if the storm and darkness do gather around us, we shall be safe. For "though clouds and darkness are round about his throne, yet justice and judgment are the habitations thereof." But I shall have more to say to-night. Let us pray.

"WHAT ISRAEL OUGHT TO DO."

EVENING SERVICE.

The congregation in the evening, inside the Church, was no larger than that in the morning, simply because no more could be gotten in, but that on the outside was really tremendous. It would be a good plan for out-door stands to be erected, and the people who crowd at the temple gates could then receive spiritual consolation of one sort, if not the kind they desire. The services preliminary indicated the nature of the discourse, and the prayer and hymn warmed the audience up to a pitch which nearly equaled that of the reverend clergyman, when, with an unction, an emphasis and an enunciation peculiarly his own, he read the following text, which, with the context, may be found in—

I Chron., 12: 32. "Which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."

Saul was a man of courage—of many good and kind sympathies. But he was proud, jealous and despotic. Much of his time he had spent, between wars, in chasing David. He had a peculiar spite against him. What had David done? It would be difficult to say. He was peaceful, loving, faithful. He performed every duty with scrupulous fidelity—a brave soldier, a faithful adherent, a wise and good man. Yet Saul found all manner of fault with him, and kept the kingdom in a turmoil with his foolish envy and anger.

At length Saul came to an end. His army was defeated, and he *slew himself*. Bad, rash men are fond of falling on their own swords.

Then all the people began to consider what next was to be done. It was natural that David should be chosen King. And the men of Issachar were the *men of understanding of the times*. They knew what ought to be done, and they *did* it. The event justified their sense. Never was a reign more glorious, nor a people more prosperous, than under King David. To be sure, he had his troubles, All good men have troubles—and so do all good Governments. David had a fair and comely son, with a corrupt heart, who stood complaining in the gates of the neglect and injustice of his father. He contrived for a few days to get power, but was overthrown, and riding away from the conflict, was caught by the hair of his head and hung dangling in an oak tree. And that is very good fruit for an oak tree to bear; and if every traitor in this way played acorn, unwillingly, the country could afford to plant oak trees in the belts and groves all over the continent.

Our Savior (Matt. 16; 2, 3,) reproached the religionists of his day, for lack of the very quality which was praised in the sons of Issachar—"*understanding of the signs of the times.*" They were stupid. They saw no moral significance in the events of the day in which they lived. They were shut up in their books, and lived in the past. Let us not resemble them. *Now*, if ever in the world, men should understand the moral meaning of events of the day in which they live.

In books of history epochs and dates are made, memorable by typographical art. There is a blank space left when one period closes. There is a new chapter begun with capitals, and the margin is made significant with signs. So it is in books of history, but not in history itself. The grandest events dawn with no more noise than the Morning Star makes in rising. The greatest developments complete themselves, and modestly wait in silence. We must be sensitive and sensible if we would see the beginnings and endings of great things.

And now another historic date is reached. The Landing of the Pilgrims gave the first dates of moral significance to this Continent. The Fourth of July is world-renowned as another momentous point of time. But the *Sixth of November* will hereafter take rank with the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Declaration of Independence. They are all related. They are links in the chain of gold by which God is measuring Time, and fixing the eras of moral development.

We have entered upon a new day. The wheel is turned completely around—it has made one entire revolution. It is fit that we should consider to-night the intrinsic and moral value of things done.

Therefore, I propose—

I. To give my interpretation of what things God has spoken by the voices of events, in the half century past.

II. To consider the relation of those results and events to the Future.

III. To inquire what things further *Christian men ought to do?*

I. *You should remark the proof, in a new form of the essentially ruinous nature of all despotisms.* What *is* a despotism? Any Government which employs its force for its own benefit at the expense of the governed. Any Government may be despotic; it is in the spirit, not the form. On the other hand, all Governments which are maintained wholly and directly in the interests of the citizens, are essentially good—even though imperial, monarchic or aristocratic in *form*. Despotisms wear themselves out, and all things based in the violation of justice must, sooner or later, perish, or else there is no Divine Government in this world. We have had before our eyes a lesson *of the same thing*. The despotism of the plantation differs from others only in being bolder, more irresponsible, more entirely subject to temptations of avarice, lust and arbitrary power. Such a system carries with it inevitable weakness to all elements of good, and growth only in elements of evil. It wears out the land, demoralizes the conscience, corrupts the public morals, prevents increasing intelligence, and brings the whole society into the precincts of barbarism. Meanwhile, you shall find the family likeness preserved, and every argument, every plea, palliation and excuse for oppression made since the days of Nimrod and Pharaoh are reproduced for its defence in our land. You shall find as the defences of Slavery nothing but the old clothes of past despotisms. Sermons go masquerading in the servile rags with which despotism was defended out of the Bible for a thousand years, and thus Spain, Austria and old Rome have opened their dead hands and given to modern politicians the very materials of defence which they employed, and tombs of 2,000 years old have been opened and ransacked, and the dead bodies brought out, and the filthy rags which encased them are torn off, and their veins have been opened and the virus taken therefrom, and the attempt made to innoculate the young arm of the new State. They lanced the bared arm. They put in the poison —but *thank God!* it did not *take!* For a little time the place looked red—but the body resisted—health thrust it out!

You will observe, too, now, as always before, that wasting evils in bodies politic, seek to reinvigorate themselves by some interchange with neighboring health, and when resisted or refused, you will always find the same imagined sense of wrong. Slavery in our land has acted with the very instincts of the *genus* to which it belongs. I do not see how they could very well have borne any other course of history, for it is undeniable that Slavery seized the reins of this Government more than fifty years ago. It has acted by the promptings of *its* instincts, as the wolf does by his, or the eagle or the lion: it is a bird of prey, and it has preyed upon us. It is not simply the nature of oppression to take the supremacy—it is a matter of necessity; it is life or death. It must muzzle our institutions, weaken the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights, swathe the Constitution by putting it into the hands of political undertakers, who, by *construction*, are to bury the whole power of liberty. If that spirit which burned at one time in Northern and Southern hearts alike, which permitted the statesmen of the entire land to meet in harmony together, presided over by that great and good man, (though much abused by eulogies since,) WASHINGTON, had continued until now, to animate and administer the affairs of our Government, do you believe there would have been a single Slave State within our borders? Nay! But a new spirit began to make its presence felt. It was the spirit of investigation, which, in God's providence, at this time became a fact felt and patent. When Christ, coming to the grave of his departed friend, called "Lazarus, come forth!" and he came bound hand and foot, the Jews sought to kill him, because he was a living evidence of the miraculous power of the Saviour. And so when the rising spirit of Christian Liberty began to make its presence felt, it was *the necessity of Slavery* to demand in Congress and through all the channels where traffic gave influence that it should be stopped, for Slavery cannot exist if free speech is allowed. These incompatible things never can travel together. It is an institution of dumbness—it will permit no discussion.

It is pertinent for us to ask, What is the nature of an institution that cannot sustain itself without putting out the eyes of its watchers and cutting out the tongue of free speech? Let it once be settled that Slavery is right, and must stand, there is then no help for us. Silence, except in praise and deference, must be had. There is a certain kind of free speech and free discussion allowed even in South Carolina, in Georgia and Alabama. It is that free discussion which permits every man who believes in Slavery to speak, and nobody else. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the venerable GIDDINGS, and SLADE, and other such men, began to speak in Congress, the inevitable results took place. A struggle ensued, and the silence of not only these men was demanded, but that of the whole land; and speech was treason, unless on one side: and there were men mean enough to talk thus among us—men who were servile enough to have black skins, and who were born white only by mistake. Muzzles must always go where shackles go.

3. Next came the great step westward. The Texas history—that too was inevitable. Once let a bound be put around Slavery and say to her, "thus far and no further," and her doom is only a question of time,—she poisons her own self, like trees which corrupt the ground in which they grow, until they die from the effects of their own exudings. It can only live as does the nomadic Arab who moves his tent from place to place,—and like the Arab, if confined to a circumscribed place, it would soon die. To stand still is death; it must go on.

4. The war with Mexico, the acquisition of territory by a justice, interpreted exactly by the Chief Justice of the high seas, by those laws of equity called footpads—is only another step of the same kind. It was a legitimate step—a step natural for the defence of Slavery—and if Slavery is right then these things are right; and as in the old myth, a fastidious dragon demanded for his daily dinner the fattest, fairest, plumpest damsel of the neighboring city and got her, so granting the right of Slavery to be at all, we must give to it such fruits as may legitimately be demanded by the system.

It is but a single step nearer, to the recent events, the abolition of the Missouri Compromise; the desperate debauches of justice in Kansas and the Dred Scott decision, together with these other bolts already forged in that styx of injustice and ready to be launched against liberty as soon as success had given them a term of four more years. The manacles, the hooks, the chains, the lock were all ready for the victim, and the key was about being turned when God, by the omnipotence of the *vote*, sent them one and all to the ground: and once down, you'll never get that manacle on again.

6. In all this aggression and wrong in behalf of a system of the veriest and most unmitighted iniquity, there has been, as we should expect, a constant outcry—of what? Of all the world, what? Why, of aggression and wrong done *them*. They have taken advantage of temporary power to do all the harm they can, and having turned the ship end for end, and seeing now that their time has come, they cry out that they are victims, and that they have been wronged. (See 1 Kings, 18: 17 and 18.) Mr. BEECHER here in a humorous manner told the story of Ahab, who, having done all the mischief he could, met one day a poor, half-starved prophet, against whom he instantly began to declaim, saying: Ha! ha! is it you who troublest Israel?" and said he: "What you read in the book you can read on the plantation!"

That long period has come to an end. The last Western step is taken, the last inch of territory to be corrupted by Slavery has been filched. The noble circle is completed, the robber career is ended, and you and I are permitted to see the day.

Now, consider, I pray you, some of the events which have happened on the other side:

1. When God sent to Israel, in a very dark and corrupt day, he sent—not a king—but one poor man, Moses, who made his effort and failed. Then exiled himself in the wilderness, and after forty years, again, a solitary man, a shepherd, he returned and accomplished his mighty work.

2. When at an after period Eli had grown old and his sons corrupt, and were the unprotesting witnesses of wrong, a *little child* heard the voice of the Lord calling in the darkness of the night.

So the beginning of *this* great work was in *the call of a few humble men*. It was not Legislatures or States; it was not Courts or Assemblies; it was not any part of organized society—all these had too much else to take care of to be able to risk anything on *unpopular justice*.

God spake to a few unknown men. These were the truest martyrs this age has seen. Many of them are now dead, or rather they have burst the bonds of this world, and now *truly live*; they glimmered here—there they blaze. But a few of them are still with us, and it is a pleasant magnanimity to speak well of those from whom, in so many essential points, we differ. I wish, to-night, to raise my voice in testimony to the faithfulness of such a man as WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the scourge of the Church and of its ministry. Much as I lament his spirit and his blindness, there never was a more stalwart and heroic man, in any age, standing up to speak against wickedness. Ages are more just than the years in which heroes live and work; and when we, and many thousands more, are sunk and forgotten, *he* will live and be remembered for his *Christian opposition to Slavery*.

There were with him a few others—not a long list. At that time I could have read the names of all the Anti-Slavery men without interrupting much the course of my sermon. A rabid, foaming mad dog would be considered a mild circumstance in comparison with an Abolitionist. And those who dared to avow themselves such had to bid farewell to popularity—almost to thrift, and certainly to all advancement or honor.

The beginnings of this strife were inauspicious of success—full of tumult, rage and violence, for they were the first outbreakings of a disease. The malaria of the West often will completely fill the system of a man who gets acclimated to it, without bringing on while there any chills or fever. It lies dormant till he returns to the bracing air of the eastern sea-board which develops it in its intensity. Just so Slavery had been gradually imbuing the minds of all the North with its foulness, but it was unknown till the stimulating efforts of healthy, justice-loving men roused it from its sleep. It is even already incredible with what venom and intensity of hatred the first Anti-Slavery efforts were opposed.

Almost every organization of society set itself against the new movement. The family, the school, the College, the Caucus, Parties, Legislatures, Churches, Consistories, Presbyteries, Synods and Assemblies, Boards of Publication and Boards of Missions, Bankers and Brokers, jobbers and shippers, makers and venders—all cried out against it. What chance of success was there? But, it lived. How many times did Assemblies kill it? How many hundred times did resolutions squelch it? How often did they triumphantly place their foot upon it, and (suiting the action to the word) raising it to see the dead body—it was not there! It was like Herod after the infant Christ again. He succeeded in killing a few babes, but Christ lived and grew to the stature of a *man*.

Suppose twenty years ago I had preached this sermon—which side would you have stood on then? What a vast journey you have traveled! You smile to *think* of it now—yet then how different!

Never was the invincible might of weakness more illustriously exemplified. We ought from this to derive some lessons.

I. The power, over all resistance, of a *moral principle steadily pressed*. It cannot be destroyed. The policy in regard to tariff may go one way or another; questions of banks or economies may turn indifferently—but a question of absolute truth, purity, is mightier than the whole world. The orb of time becomes its shield—it fights and conquers. *Right* is a host, there can be no doubt or question of its triumph.

II. We learn the *power and safety of Free Speech*. When the demoniac boy was brought to Christ, at the approach of the Saviour the demon cast the boy down, and convulsed him and tore him. The politic men of Christ's day would have said: "See, you have done him harm rather than good." And yet the Devil went out of him. "Peace" was the cry. Every man's policy was to let Slavery alone. But isn't it better to be convulsed, and rid of the Devil, than left in peace and be *possessed?*

Some men say: "Oh, these *talking* men, let's see them *do* something." But free speech is God's safety-valve for the world. When people are not allowed to speak revolutions and wars burst forth. When the safety-valve is wide open and the steam is screaming and roaring away, there is no danger. But when the safety-valve is shut, and there is no escape for the pent-up forces except through the rivet-holes and seams of the old boiler,—then *stand off!* By the same token I am glad to hear of so much *talking* in South Carolina. [Laughter.] The safety-valve is open—let the steam blow off and we need not fear the bursting. Barking dogs don't bite—dumb ones do.

Free speech is not only *safe* but also *powerful*. Weak in its beginning, God has by it made this whole nation to rise in its might. That which ruled is brought down, that which was oppressed is being brought up. If you are in a cause, first see if it is grounded on God Almighty, then *talk* it. Don't let any one muzzle you. There is no risk in it, it is perfectly safe, and God gives it a mighty power.

From this point Mr. BEECHER continued with great force and his characteristic eloquence of manner, to consider various other *lessons* of the day which we have no room to report as fully as we could wish. After eulogizing free speech, he enlarged on, thirdly, *The Educating Power of all these Events.* You would not like to go to school to a black man, nor even with black men, but God has sent a black schoolmaster to you. By his training there has been more reading, and there is more knowledge of liberty and human rights in all the North, and the upper tier of Southern States, than there was before the first tap of the drum in our great Revolution.

4. Consider the *thriving by defeat* which belongs essentially to every *moral cause*. How many funerals of this cause have I attended? How often has it been killed outright, and yet wouldn't die? You might as well try to put all the air of a room out of the window—it comes in at every crack and crevice. Defeat! It is what makes heroes. It converts gristle to muscle. It makes men invincible. You are never so near victory as when defeated in a good cause. When Christ was betrayed by the Judas kiss, when he sank by the wayside under the cross, when he was lifted upon the accursed tree, when by his unutterable agony the heavens were darkened—*he died*, TO LIVE. His victory was complete. So with everything that has Christ in it.

5. Never fear to go with minorities for a *right thing*. Consider the feelings of those men, now patriarchal, that have endured to this hour of victory.

The speaker here drew a vivid contrast between the attack on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in Congress, for simply advocating the *right of petition*, and the fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a *leader* of the great Anti-Slavery cause, is chosen the Executive of the country's laws.

6. The essential grandeur of such a revolution in the public mind—such a victory over every element of power on the wrong side, and that too by *conviction of judgment and conscience*.

Sevently, we should pity those among us who are still blind, and so stupid as still to croak disaster and downfall to the cause of Right.

Mr. BEECHER then took up the second branch of his discourse, which treated of

The relations of this History to the Future.

Prophesying, said he, is very easy—it is the fulfillment only that gives trouble; yet men were made to prophcy, and to predict effects from causes.

1. *We are born prophets—let us, then, prophecy.* He then alluded to this as the termination of a gigantic struggle and movement in direction of evil. The end, to be sure, is not yet, but it is no small thing that a check has been given. As in the freshet of 1832, when the Ohio River submerged villages and hamlets, floated off houses and barns, and played the very mischief with property of all kinds, and men felt blue and trembled, how were their hearts rejoiced to hear their men, hurrahing, say, "It has *stopped rising*." Then they knew that its fall would soon begin. So we, who have just seen the checking of the *progress* of this monstronsity, feel rejoiced in the prospect of its death.

2. *We may believe that we have by this victory averted war and bloodshed which really seemed inevitable.* Ten years ago I thought nothing but a fraternal war could terminate this struggle—for one or the other of the two elements—Freedom and Slavery—must necessarily give way. They cannot be united, though they may be in juxtaposition. One or the other must succumb—you cannot serve God and Mammon, and now that one is in the ascendant, we may believe that the day of *conflict* is passing—before now or never should have been the strife.

3. *The whole North will become more and more regenerated.*—On this point Mr. BEECHER was very happy, and his description of his traveling through the State of Virginia unmolested, was not only graphic but exceedingly amusing.

4. *The day is at hand when the tier of Northern Slave States will wheel into line.* (This day the speaker hailed with an exceeding, great, long and eloquent hail, which evinced a love for his Southern brethren, and a desire for their present happiness and future welfare, such as would make Gov. WISE stare with astonishment, and the blatant YANCEY regard with unmingled and unaffected surprise.]

5. *The destiny of this nation when intestine evils and discords are all removed.* [On this point, as might be inferred, Mr. BEECHER waxed eloquently patriotic, and pictured, as none can do more easily than he, the magnificent picture which opens up to this country when its energies are uncrippled and its powers at liberty for full expansion.]

The third portion of the discourse gave forth his ideas of the

"Duties incumbent upon Christians at this time,"

1. *We must deepen the channels of principle.* Because it has become a political power at which we rejoice, though on just that account are we in danger of lowering the standard of principle to aid party convenience. [This he deprecated in the strongest manner, pointing out the inevitable destruction which awaited any party or sect which went in for expediency at the sacrifice of principle.]

2. We must not now go to sleep. There is work to be done. This is but the beginning after all. We must fill all means of education and every organization of society with the *love of Liberty*.

3. We must have courage to meet all the *consequences of victory*. Of course we shall hear threats, and find some real difficulties and dangers, but after such a battle of thirty years we may be expected to stand up under all the perils of victory! If not, shame on us!

4. *Firmness.* Should we attempt the prudence of wavering and good-natured compliance, we would certainly have a relapse, and the whole work would have to be begun again.

5. *Conciliation, but not compromise.* We gain nothing by the suppression of our real convictions—softening down of truth; a servile and beseeching way of speaking it will never thrive. It provokes, in the end, more than any other way. We are more than ever to honor *Liberty*. We must find it in God's Word, in the Constitution, in the history of the people, and in our institutions. We must hold up our head for Liberty, and nowhere else so much as in this money-ridden Metropolis.

6. *Sympathy* we must have, and an enlarged patriotism which takes in the whole of our country. We must show by our conduct that we are, and *always were*, truer friends of the South than their cowardly two-faced allies.

7. *As to disunion*, secession and all those fantasies—there is nothing in them. I have been dealing with realities, and these things don't belong here. This talking about secession is like the talking of a patient who would wish to cut off his head in order to get rid of the ills of life. Mr. B. illustrated the secession of the South by picturing a steamboat on the North River tugging away with half a dozen heavy-laden barges in her rear—as many canal-boats at her side, and a heavy raft far away to stern, and the threatenings of said slow boats to cut the rope that kept them to the tug, what would be the condition relative of the tugged and tuggees? Just such would be the positions relative of the North and the South, after the secession of the latter. We *hope* they won't cut the rope; but really they mustn't try to scare us about it. We have a little of Bunker Hill left in us, and if it was impossible to scare us in the days of the Revolution, with *real* war and trouble, how can they with manifestations expect to do it? I say these things in the spirit of love and good-nature, I hail the day which is now upon us. Oh! the contrast with this and the days gone by. Once we are united. North and South, all were animated by a common spirit of fraternal love—all things were done for the common good, and selfishness was unknown. Why not again? Why should we not take the initiative? I look for the day when the whole Atlantic slope will be represented in a harmonious council—when the Palmetto and the Pine will be entwined together, and all danger will be passed away, and we will rise together for Freedom; and a spectacle of glory such as belongs to no other period than the latter-day glory, will be presented to the admiring, wondering world,

May God, in His infinite love and mercy, grant it. Amen and amen.

DR. OSGOOD'S DISCOURSE.

The Personal and Political Moral of the Sermon on the Mount.

At the morning services, yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Dr. OSGOOD is pastor, a sermon, whose leading points we subjoin, was preached by him to a large and attentive audience. His text was taken from Matthew v., 38, 39: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

This text, he said, in its most superficial meaning is more opposed not only to our natural feelings, but also to our reason and conscience, than any other text in the New Testament. A certain class of ultraists like it the better on that very account, and as the extreme of superstition delights in multiplying the marvels of faith and in believing what seems most incredible, so the extreme of legalism delights in magnifying the difficulties of duty and in insisting most upon what seems most impossible. The consequence is that the majority of sensible, practical people, are repelled from such extravagance, and convinced that a certain precept cannot be carried out. They reject it as absurd or else lay it quietly upon the shelf among the defunct traditions that were well-meant by amiable and short-sighted people in a bygone age, and have nothing to do with our day.

What is our position, or what ground shall we hold with regard to the precept that forbids resistance to evil? Shall we adopt the extreme opinion that violence shall be left free to its own course, without any decisive check, or shall we set down the whole non-resistant code of Christ as a piece of well-intentioned but wholly visionary theorizing? We will do neither; but seeking candidly our Lord's meaning, we will accept and approve it as the affirmation of the supreme law of rectitude in opposition to personal altercation. Our subject, then, is: *The Other Cheek, or the Supreme Law against Vindictive Personality.*

1. Consider first what that Supreme Law is, which is stated or implied throughout the whole New Testament, and which makes the substance of the Sermon on the Mount. Evidently, it was not to be sought for in the animal instincts and natural passions, nor in social customs and civil tribunals, but in the word and spirit of God, as made known to the filial soul and embodied in the peculiar principles of the Divine Kingdom. The meaning of Christ in forbidding altercation and advising patience rather than retaliation, is obvious from the whole tenor of His previous words. He began His discourse with blessing the poor in spirit, the mourners, the meek, the hungry and thirsty for righteousness, the merciful, the pure in heart, the peacemakers, the persecuted for righteousness' sake. Then follows an exhortation to His disciples to let their light shine, as from a candle-stick, upon the surrounding darkness, and their pure principles work like salt upon the general corruption. Then He insists upon the perpetuity of the divine law and the aim of His gospel being not to destroy but to fulfill it, not only by prohibiting murder, but the angry temper and vindictive words that provoke malign passions. He counsels His disciples to make every act of worship an act of charity, and bids them, before the altar, consider how they may be reconciled to an offended brother. He warns them especially against captious litigation, and exposes its folly as well as its sin. He then denounces licentiousness, not only in its acts but in its dispositions, and urges purity of heart, whatever be the sacrifice or cost. He condemns swearing, and urges a direct and simple affirmation as better than any adjuration. He then passes to the subject of revenge, and strikes at its root by teaching how much better it is to submit to evil than to commit it. Here occurs the command to turn the other cheek rather than retaliate, and to give up the cloak rather than quarrel with him who has taken away the coat by a law-suit. The chapter closes with the exhortation to love your enemies and to be perfect even as the merciful Father in Heaven is perfect.

Now, of this whole legislation of the new lawgiver, we make two or three important and clearly reasonable remarks. A new order of life was to be inaugurated, and the Kingdom of God was to be proclaimed on earth with a universality and spirituality unknown before. They who were intrusted with promulgating its principles must make it apparent beyond question that they looked beyond prevailing ideas and institutions, and were ready to suffer any harm rather than allow their views to be in any way mistaken or confounded with predominant errors. 1. They were brought first into opposition with the prevailing motives of private revenge. Then and always it was an instinct of the animal nature to return evil for evil, and he was regarded as a mild man who should be content with doing an enemy as much wrong as the enemy has done to him. It is the easy dictate of merely natural passion to avenge a blow with death, and even in our time a man would not be called a savage who, having his eye put out by an assailant, should strike at the assailant's life in return. The Preacher of the Mount forbids not only such fierce retaliation, but the whole habit and temper of personal altercation upon which it is founded. He bade His followers avoid it even at the risk of loss and pain. Yet his language is by no means extravagant. He does not say, "if any man put out thy right eye, turn to him the left," but if he smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the left—an act that indicates more a disposition to express a calm and kindly feeling than to dare any murderous violence. The other examples of forbearance are also not extreme ones, and he who parts with his cloak, or goes two miles with an adversary, by no means surrenders every right, or submits to every indignity. The evident intention is to substitute good will instead of mutual suspicion in private relations, and so bring men up from the low level of personal altercations to the high ground of fraternal kindness and coöperation. Who does not own the need of this precept in this point of view now? Who will not allow that this earth would be a different place, if men, even they who call themselves Christians, instead of being swift to return railing for railing, would pause, and make the offender pause from anger, by some act or attitude that would evince a kind and generous heart, sure enough, of its own honor and God's favor, to find dignity and peace in benevolence rather than revenge?

This course we regard as becoming the stronger party towards the weaker, even more than it becomes the weaker towards the stronger—and if there may be some show of mere prudence in the weak turning the other cheek to the strong, it can be only magnanimity that refuses to return the blow of weakness with the arm of strength. We understand this precept better by considering the proper conduct of a judge when assailed upon the bench by some rude hand or voice. The less excitement or animosity he shows the more he keeps his dignity and vindicates his judicial office. The judge cannot be degraded by a ruffian. The more calmly he leaves the intruder to be dealt with by the keepers of the peace, without a word of vindictiveness, the more completely does the insult rebound upon the author. The true man always occupies a judicial position, and he maintains his honor and best rebukes the offender's wrong, by suppressing personal retaliation, and appealing to the Supreme law, so dear to his own conscience, and never wholly dead in his adversary's breast.

2. We remark, in the second place, that the precept goes further than a rebuke of personal vindictiveness, and it censures the spirit of litigation that is so ready to go to law at every opportunity. The Hebrew law prohibited private retribution. Thus in Leviticus, xix., 19, we find these memorable words: "Thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of my people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Hebrew law, moreover, in demanding of wrong-doers exact satisfaction for the wrong done, put a check upon private vengeance in two ways—first, in the amount of the penalty exacted, since private revenge often burns to avenge an insult with death, and counts an eye or a tooth a poor atonement for an eye or a tooth lost; in the second place, the Hebrew law rebuked the spirit of private retaliation, by submitting private injuries to the legal tribunal, and punishing wrong, not in the name of personal anger, but of Divine justice. The Gospel confirms, instead of annulling, the law, in these two respects, and carries further its intention to limit the exacted penalty of the transgressor, and check the temper shown by the injured party. But, does not the Gospel go further, and remove all legal penalty from the wrong-doer, and rebuke all resort to legal justice in the injured party? Surely not. The Sermon on the Mount concurs with all the teachings of Christ in allowing a certain jurisdiction to civil law, and the example of the Apostles, as well as their precepts, proves them to be upholders of civil order, so far, indeed, as to submit to imperfect and even erroneous laws rather than have the whole fabric of government overturned. But in allowing a man to seek redress at law, it does not permit him to do it for revenge, but for justice; not for private animosity that infernalizes the man, but for rectitude that brings him into the Divine Kingdom. I cannot believe, indeed, that the inmost intention of the Hebrew law sanctioned legal vengeance, or that Shylock, burning to cut the pound of flesh from his debtor's breast, is a character that Moses or Isaiah would have thought much better of than we do. But the Mosaic law was necessarily more emphatic in urging specific penalties than general principles, because, appealing to a childish and uncultivated age, and the Pharisaic spirit moreover that had so enlarged the code of rules and penalties had equally exaggerated the temper of the law, so as to make legal punishment rather the triumph than the suppression of private vengeance. Thus then the gospel brought out the original intention of the ancient law, and made an explicit truth what was before an implicit intimation. The gospel has surely brought a new authority to legal tribunals, with a new tenderness, and in our own time we have seen marvelous progress in criminal jurisprudence, by the abolition of all torture and insults in courts and prisons, and the use of a disposition to punish wrong in the majesty of justice, and not in the petulance or rage of personal anger.

3. But Christianity goes even further than rebuking private vengeance and purifying the administration of civil law. It sets up a tribunal pecular to itself—a court of conscience—before which cases are to be tried that do not belong to human courts, and before which, moreover, many questions may be settled that are apt to be referred to legal tribunals. The supreme law of the Christian was not of man's enacting, but God's, and that was to be regarded as the best interpretation of it which came from the greatest and best fellowship of men enlightened by God's word and animated by God's Spirit. The supreme law did not so much aim to set aside civil law as to preside in a higher sphere, and where it conflicted with existing civil laws, it urged peaceful non-conformity rather than violent resistance wholly in the spirit of our text. Before this Higher Court Christians adjusted their own misunderstandings, and at this day far more power comes from its decrees than from the legal tribunals of the world, and most of our actions are controlled by opinion. Nay, our legal tribunals have their chief respect and power from the sanction of the public opinion and conscience of Christendom. The tendency of inaugurating this supreme law was two-fold—to change the nature of the penalty and also the spirit in which it was exacted—to require such satisfaction as would bring the offender to the deepest sense of his guilt, and of his need of amendment, and to give the injured party a clearer idea of the goodness of God and the power of his righteousness. The result has been to establish an order of society not against law, but in a sphere generally above the penalties of the criminal law, and to submit manners and actions among all the better classes of persons to the decree of public opinion and general conscience.

Now, in enforcing this supreme law the Sermon on the Mount is very explicit in one respect, wherein the usual ideas of what is called the higher law are very defective. Our Lord evidently aimed to put down evil, not by violence either of hand or tongue, but by positive good, and the aim of the precept of our text evidently is not only to disarm the transgressor of his malice, but to open his mind to justice, humanity and faith. To turn the other cheek instead of striking back is evidently revealing the spirit of violence to itself, and giving it the fearful opportunity of doing, or refusing to do, now in cooler blood what it began to do in passion. The passage rendered, "resist not evil," means literally, retort not evil, referring thus to taunting reply more than to retaliating blows, since a different verb is commonly used to express the latter idea. How signally this reading rebukes the frequent spirit of what is called moral argument, which so often tries to strike with a word and kill with a proscription. How strongly it urges Christians, in their advocacy of the higher law as it is called, to act in its spirit and not in the opposite temper. We are not to retort violent words any more than blows; in our language, as well as our deeds, we are to follow a Power beyond ourselves, remembering that the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God. If, in our actions, we are to be so forbearing as to win the offender to use his own free will in a better cause, we are surely to be as generous in our speech, and not try to overpower him by a personality that may be more crushing or more embittering when inflicted by the tongue than by the hand. Thus the spirit of the Supreme Law is kindly and tolerant and encouraging. Why should not its rebukes or penalties be administered in the same mild temper and generous respect for human rights? Too little instead of too much has been said of the Higher Law, and we too often forget that it works both ways, and not only urges rights, but duties; telling us not only what we owe to ourselves, but what we owe to our neighbors. It is dangerous only when half apprehended, and if he who talks only of rights beyond human codes may be a destructive, he who talks also of duties above such codes is the true conservative. Such conservatives we need, and they are poor croakers who think that the Supreme Law must be sacrificed to formal precedents, instead of being secured in a true civil order. Allowing every local jurisdiction its legal right, we still hold our allegiance to God, and we value all human law in proportion as it secures property, life, liberty and the happiness of serving and enjoying God and humanity in a true faith and fidelity.

The too common idea is that, in the name of conscience, one may practice any severity, and that it is proof of exalted principle to deal in proscriptions and excommunications. But surely, if moral penalties are the most weighty, we ought to be very careful in applying them, and if spiritual weapons cut deeper than carnal ones, woe to him who wields them rashly! What can be more foreign to the genius of the sermon on the Mount, for example, than making in the spirit of the New Pharisaism a code of social usages? We are not to play the bully in the court of conscience any more than in the pugilistic ring, and the majority is not to tyrannize over the rights of the minority any more than the minority over the majority. Our votes, indeed, decide our civil laws and magistrates, but they do not make or unmake our primal obligations and the glory of a true Government is that it protects the few as well as the many, and allows each community and each mind its own essential rights. We shall do more to rebuke narrowness and intolerance in our neighbors by vindicating their freedom of speech and action than by trying to bully and embarrass them, and refusing all fellowship with those who cannot adopt them? Take as a specimen the conduct of those Christian Associations that excommunicate church members for actions that turn on expediency, not on principle, as for dancing or using tobacco. Who has a right to affirm his own opinions on these subjects as the essential law of God, and to make the acceptance of the conditions of fellowship? A fair-minded man who might be willing to abandon the practices condemned, ought not to do it under dictation, and ought to repel as tyranny every attempt to confound expediency with principle, and prescribe with authority that which it is perfectly right to commend with zeal. Even when men are doing wrong, it must be remembered that they must have a certain liberty in this direction, and the best method of reforming is not to break down their liberty but to quicken and exalt it. The best rebuke of false liberty is not bondage, but true freedom; and we do great harm to a good cause when we advocate it in a way offensive to the self-respect and manliness of its opponents. To treat them as if they were not men is not to make them men; and he who says to his brother "thou fool," or treats him as if he had not common sense or conscience, stirs the worst passions, and is in danger of hell fire. Great will be the triumph when this principle is acknowledged, and the power of conscience is wielded in such a way as to quicken an opponent's conscience instead of overpowering it, and to do what is sometimes harder than to turn the other cheek, turn to him the other ear.

When men differ on questions of vital principle, and not merely on matters of limit or expediency, they should still acknowledge that there is a wrong way of maintaining a right, and that sometimes error is defended in a better spirit than truth. The trouble is with us, for instance, in our sectional disputes, that we make a question of principle too much a war of personality, and some persons assert their opinions of what is right as if their mere opinions were virtues, and justified them in denouncing as miscreants all who do not accept those opinions, or who are not willing to make great sacrifices to them. Sometimes men, even whilst indulging their conceit and self-will, denounce their neighbors for not making painful sacrifices, and exact of them self-denial in the temper of self-indulgence. Let the right be upheld as the right, and let the pulpit be true to its mission as the enemy of oppression and the friend of justice and humanity. Let not our neighbors, whose interests are in some respects against our convictions, expect us to sacrifice our convictions to their interests. We will not forget, however, that they have consciences as well as we, and that our hope for them, and for those under them, is as much dependent upon their consciences as upon ours.

2. The tone of private and public life would signally change for the better, and every home, every parliament, Press and church would catch something of the temper of the beatitudes.

Let a man practice a single week upon the principle of not retorting harshness or retaliating injury, and note the consequence. If he does it not from fear but from conviction, he will be in no danger of being called a coward, and it will be clearly seen that there is more majesty in calm forbearance than in feverish revenge. He will see that he not only quickens his own conscience but his neighbor's, and is winning him to acknowledge a jurisdiction not only above private passion but above legal precedent. He is educating a Christian conscience as a criterion of duty as well as of right—of honor as well as justice. Upon some coarse minds the appeal will be thrown away, and let such remain, if they will, under the lower law, and be restrained by its penalty. But as time reveals more and more the stamp of character, the filial and paternal method will triumph, and sometimes in the very quarters that seemed closed against its approval. God's kingdom must prevail, and in its meekness as well as in its might we must keep all the ground won to its justice and humanity, and conquer the world in due time. Remember that in overcoming the wrong in a man or a community, we are not to overcome the whole man or the whole community, but only the balance of the wrong over the right, as when we lift a stone in water, or move two weights that are poised against each other; we are not to lift the whole stone, but only so much of it as outweighs the water; not the whole of the weight, but only the balance of the less to the greater. Some part of the right. every man and every community is with the right. Courage, then, and the right shall prevail. In all the majesty and sweetness of the Beatitudes, the Master says to us: "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."